

7596

1



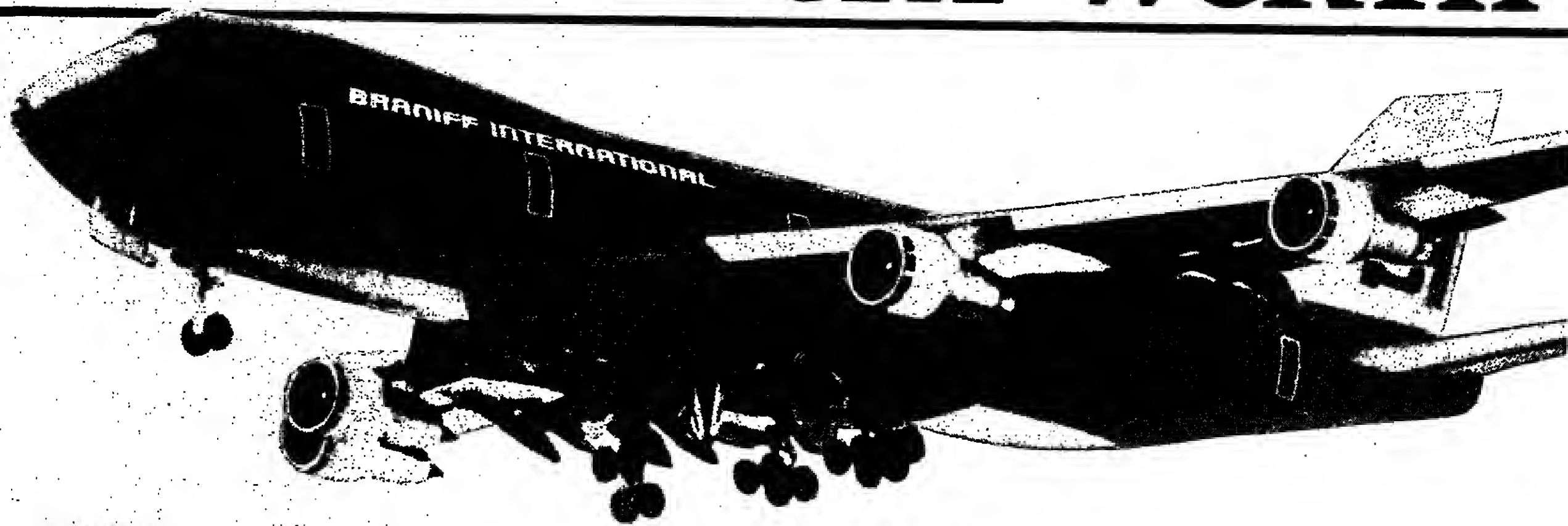




Just in its

Now it is official. Braniff's Big Orange flies to America's Big Country.

# U.S.A.-BRITAIN APPROVE BRANIFF'S LOW FARES TO DALLAS-FORT WORTH



**LEAVE**  
**LONDON GATWICK 12:45PM. NON-STOP**

**ARRIVE**  
**DALLAS-FORT WORTH 3:05PM.**

Now Braniff has official government approval.

The Braniff International flights are the first Non-stops between London and Dallas-Fort Worth, and the only daily 747 Non-stops from Europe to the Big Country of Southwestern U.S.A.

- Advance seat selection with your reservation.
- Connections at Dallas-Fort Worth to cities throughout the Southwest, Far West, Mid-America and Mexico.
- Arrivals and Departures at Braniff's own terminal at Dallas-Fort Worth. No change of terminals for passengers connecting to other Braniff flights.
- U.S. Immigration and Customs within the Braniff terminal.

The United States and British Governments have approved the low fares proposed by Braniff including standby, group, advance purchase excursion, economy and first class fares from London to Dallas-Fort Worth.

On connecting flights throughout the Southwestern U.S.A. special discount fares may be used to save money in travelling from the Dallas-Fort Worth gateway.

Leave	
LONDON GATWICK	12:45pm
Arrive	
DALLAS-FORT WORTH Non-stop	3:05pm
Houston	4:50pm
San Antonio	4:47pm
Oklahoma City	5:00pm
Tulsa	5:10pm (Ex. Sat.)
	7:10pm (Sat.)
Denver	5:30pm (Ex. Sat.)
	5:10pm (Sat.)
Kansas City	6:40pm (Ex. Sat.)
	7:40pm (Sat.)
Mexico City	7:50pm

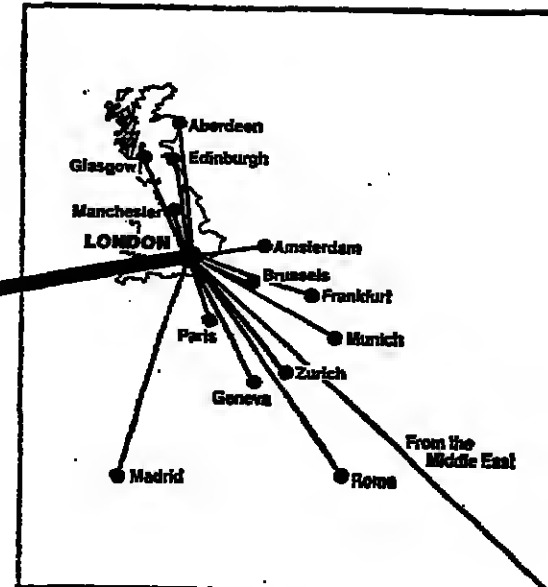
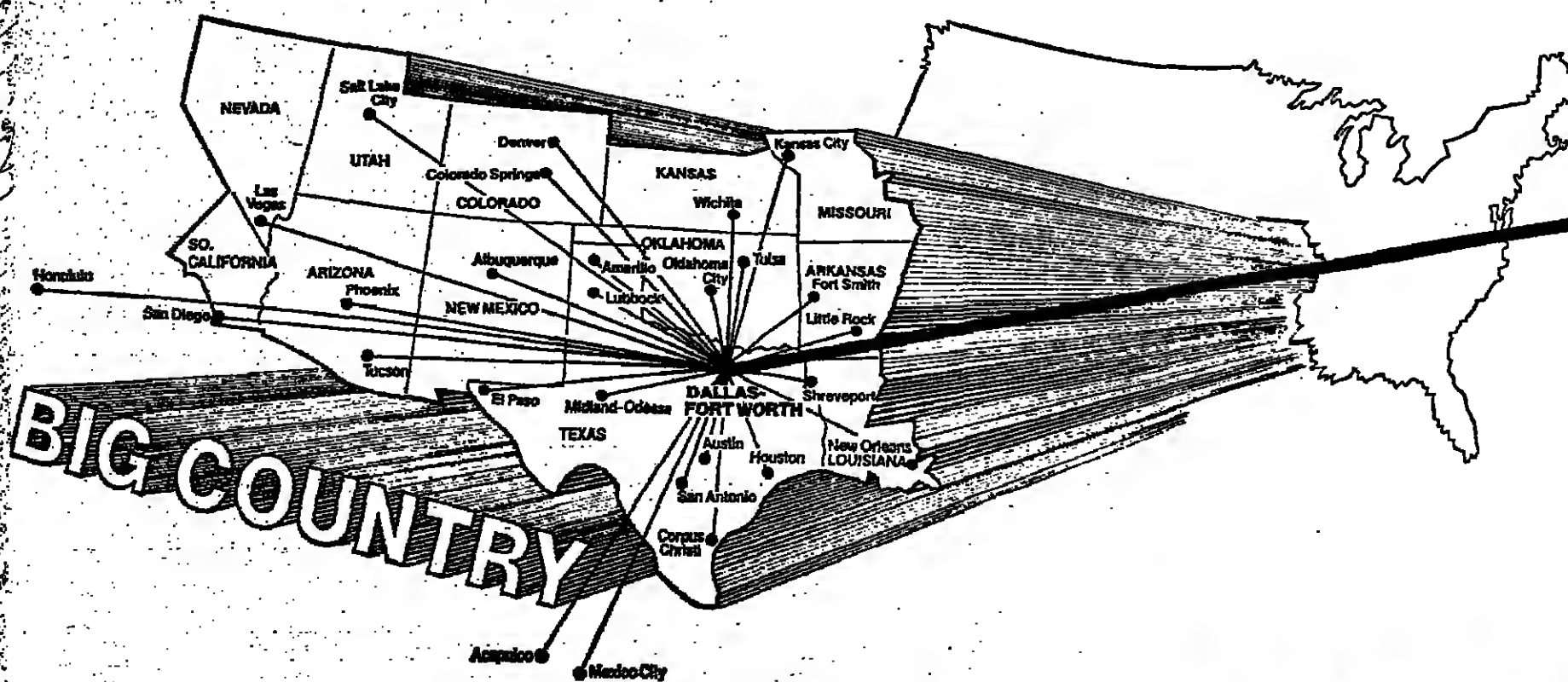
## NEW TELEPHONE NUMBERS FOR RESERVATIONS:

Braniff's New London Reservations Office provides immediate computerized confirmation and advance seat selection on all Braniff flights throughout the U.S.A., Mexico and South America.

LONDON (01) 491-4631

Aberdeen  
Birmingham  
Edinburgh  
Glasgow  
Manchester  
Sheffield

In these cities  
Dial 100 and  
ask Operator  
for Freephone  
2276



# BRANIFF INTERNATIONAL

Mainland U.S.A., Alaska, Hawaii, Mexico, South America and *Europe*



## Inspectors list eight areas as vital for a common curriculum

By Diana Geddes

Education Correspondent

All pupils between 11 and 16 should follow a common curriculum for up to three quarters of their total school time, the Schools Inspectorate says in a report published today.

The proposed common curriculum differs from other proposals for a common core in that it contains eight "areas of experience" rather than specific subjects. The eight areas, which the inspectors regard as equally essential, are: aesthetic and creative, ethical, linguistic, mathematical, physical, scientific, social and political, and spiritual.

The inspectors say their categories constitute a check list for curricular analysis, which may be applied to a variety of areas of school activity. For example, they say, the place of the aesthetic in mathematics or of the mathematical in music or geography has long been familiar. Spiritual aspects of human experience could be explored through art, music and drama as well as through history, literature or religion.

The inspectors note that most secondary schools have a broad subject-based common curriculum for the first three years. But in the fourth and fifth years a system of options is usually introduced whereby a pupil, given a free choice, could construct an arbitrary and incoherent programme.

Some common framework of assumptions is needed to assist coherence without inhibiting enterprise, the inspectors say. They point out that in proposing a framework they have no intention of seeking to diminish the professional freedom of teachers.

The inspectors' views are expressed in one of three working papers included in the report. The other two papers are about the relationship of school to society and the school's role in preparing children for the world of work. The report emphasizes that the papers do not necessarily reflect the views of the inspectorate as a whole or of the Government. They are intended as a basis of discussion.

On political education, the report says it is not the responsibility of schools to give direct ideological support to any aspect of the existing political system, but they should reflect the broad general assent to political democracy and should be sensitive to public opinion.

On discipline and social morality, the report says schools could be expected to foster a sense of mutual obligation and a sensitivity to the interests of others. They should also emphasize the obligation to others of the intellectually and materially well-endowed.

A school should accept the responsibility of equipping its leavers with competence in skills appropriate to work. The inspectors suggest that such skills should include arithmetic, communication, ability to express oneself clearly in conversation and writing, manipulative dexterity, ability to tackle a question scientifically, and a capacity for reasoning and judgment.

Curriculum 11-16. Working Papers by HM Inspectorate. A contribution to current debate. (Department of Education and Science, Elizabeth House, York Road, London SE1 7PH).

## Education minister cuts short US visit

Mrs Shirley Williams, Secretary of State for Education and Science, is to cut short her visit to the United States because of crucial developments in the teachers' pay dispute.

Her department confirmed yesterday that she is due to return to London this morning instead of tomorrow. She will arrive six hours before the teachers' unions and the management side resume their talks in the Burnham Committee pay negotiations.

On Monday night the teachers rejected a new improved pay offer of 9.8 per cent and said they would continue sanctions in schools.

Mrs Williams will play a key role in deciding if the dispute can be settled, or whether it will have to be resolved by arbitration.

Her American visit was partly private, but she was expected to address the annual conference of the American Association of Higher Education, in Chicago.

## Parents protest about schools

Five hundred parents yesterday gathered in protest about school conditions on new estates in the London overspill town of Croydon, Surrey. There were too few schools while in other parts of the town there was a surplus.

Officials eventually allowed a number of parents into the West Sussex Education Committee meeting at Bognor Regis. Councilors agreed to a fresh investigation.

## National Gallery 'not a spare pocket into which Government can dip'

## Call for firm policy on saving art treasures

By Martin Huckerby

The National Gallery was not founded to save works of art for Britain, Professor John Hale, chairman of the gallery's trustees, said yesterday.

Introducing the gallery's report for 1975-77, he criticized the Government for failing to provide a long-term policy for the gallery and for its attitude towards the threat to the national heritage caused by the sale of important works of art.

The gallery had a responsible role in saving works suited to its collection that would otherwise be exported, Professor Hale said. "But that was not the purpose for which we were founded and we must not have it foisted on us."

"We are not a substitute for

the Land Fund nor a spare pocket into which the Government can dip when embarrassed by the consequences of its tax policy."

The gallery should not be expected to save endangered works it did not require or to assist other institutions to buy them. The gallery's aim was to develop a balanced collection of outstanding European paintings, "and that must involve adding to as well as protecting the heritage."

Professor Hale said there was no complaint about the Government's purchase grants and he was cautiously optimistic that the gallery's plea for a £1.85m grant for 1978-79 would draw a generous response. But the gallery felt

the lack of any long-term policy over emergency acquisitions.

Institutions like the National Gallery ought to be encouraged to grow, Professor Hale said. He sought an imaginative long-term, non-party policy which would meet the needs of individual institutions and would provide for emergencies.

In his section of the report, Mr Michael Levey, Director of the National Gallery, criticized the lack of a long-term policy towards the development of the gallery.

He said that some new work, involving air conditioning, general improvements and a new restaurant, had been approved. But the completion of air-conditioning on the east

wing and construction of the badly needed new lecture theatre had not been included in the approval.

The National Gallery could expand to only a limited degree on its present site, Mr Levey said. Any big expansion depended at least partly on the future of the National Portrait Gallery site, about which no decision had been made.

Professor Hale comments in the report that the uncertainty over the building programme is "confusing and uneconomical."

The report shows that in 1974 there were 1,629,000 visitors; last year there were 2,686,000. The National Gallery, July 1975-December 1977 (Publications Department, National Gallery, Trafalgar Square, London WC2N 5DN; 85p, by post £1.20).

## Challenge to Mental Health Act

By Our Health Services Correspondent

The Government is lagging behind in accepting arguments for radical changes in the Mental Health Act, 1959, after months of discussion, Mind, the campaigning section of the National Association for Mental Health, said yesterday.

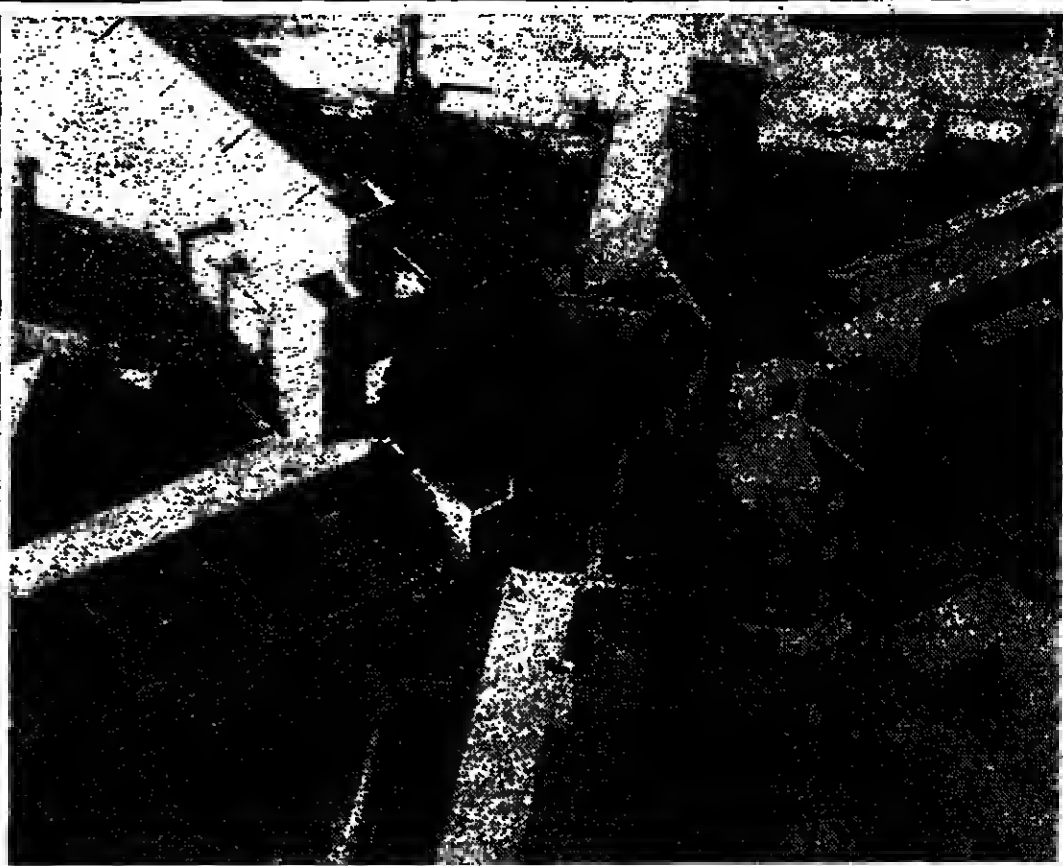
In a foreword to a pamphlet challenging the fairness of the present Act, Mr Tony Smythe, director of Mind, says: "We have little confidence that reform will come without pressure. The needs of mental patients are imperceptibly being pushed into the background."

Gradually the debate and, it seemed, the position of the Department of Health, had become more susceptible to special pleading by the professionals and those who represented them, Mind said.

The denial of rights to a whole class of people dependent on mental health services was a contributory factor in the consistently low status given by Government and the community to the service. Rights were not confined to conditions of admission and discharge from psychiatric hospitals, or restraints imposed on patients in institutions, but included the right to treatment and a decent quality of service.

Needed reforms were ambitious and would be expensive, the pamphlet says. At present 37 per cent of all admissions, 169,297 people in 1974, informally agreed to go to hospital. But an unprotesting patient was not necessarily a consenting one.

Is it Fair? (NAME, 22 Harley Street, London, W1).



Prison fire: An aerial view of the burnt-out centre of Chelmsford jail, Essex, yesterday. Forensic scientists sifted the debris to see whether the fire, which swept through four of the jail's five cell blocks, central control complex and chapel on Monday night, was started deliberately. Mr Robert Mole, the deputy governor, said a prisoner who had been working near the seat of the fire when it began while cell doors were open had been interviewed by the police. Many prisoners have been or are

being transferred to other jails as a security measure and some will be interviewed later. The fire started as prisoners, many of them serving long sentences, were at recreation. Armed policemen helped to move prisoners as firemen fought the outbreak. Road blocks were set up around Chelmsford and policemen with dogs patrolled the jail area to prevent any mass break-outs. But no prisoners attempted to escape. Mr Mole was confident that the 150-year-old jail would reopen, although extensive rebuilding was necessary.

## Plan for expanded airfield for USAF tankers would bring intolerable noise, residents say

## Protesters see ambassador about base

From Alan Hamilton

Protesters from Newbury called on the United States Ambassador in London yesterday to urge him to stop his country's air force turning its local airfield into one of the largest military refuelling bases in Europe.

Residents of the southern end of the Berkshire town were incensed to discover last month that rumours for the past three years that the USAF was planning to develop Greenham Common air base were true.

The hurriedly organized Campaign Against the Reactivation of Greenham Air Base has passed four weeks of existence has staged a silent protest march through the town, collected 16,000 signatures, and had a prolonged audience with Mr Frederick Mulley, Secretary of State for Defence.

The USAF has asked the Ministry of Defence to redevelop Greenham Common, a little used stand-by Nato airfield since 1964, into a fully operational base. It wants to station 15 KC-135 aircraft, a

military conversion of the Boeing 707, each able to carry 26,000 gallons of aviation fuel. By the USAF's own admission, the tanker is one of the noisiest aircraft in existence, second only to the Concorde.

The protesters say that Greenham Common has a greater concentration of houses, schools and hospitals within two miles of the end of the runway than almost any other airfield in Britain.

Estimates by the campaigners indicate that at least 10,000 residents would suffer an intolerable noise level, and 40,000 more severe disturbance. There are also 12 schools, with 6,000 pupils, within two miles of the western end of the runway.

The district council and Berkshire County Council are opposed to any expansion, on the grounds of noise and the risk of a catastrophic fire in the event of a crash. They also note the proximity of the atomic weapons research establishment at Aldermaston and the royal ordnance factory at Burghfield Common.

installing the local councils enjoy none of the usual rights of planning consent; they are merely accorded the courtesy of consultation by the Ministry of Defence.

According to the campaigners, there are three other bases much more suitable for development, none having a large population on its doorstep.

Mr Dennis Smith, chairman of the campaign committee, said yesterday: "We are fully aware of the vital defence needs of Nato, but we cannot see why it has to be Greenham."

From the USAF's point of view Greenham is far from undesirable: it has one of the longest runways in the country, is well equipped and the residents suspect, happens to be a nice place for a posting. The Ministry of Defence insists that no decision will be taken for some time. But residents were wondering yesterday why workmen were busily repairing the tarmac on the 10,000ft runway at Greenham Common.

Letters, page 19

## Easier divorce laws for Ulster opposed

Leaders of the Roman Catholic Church in Northern Ireland yesterday announced their opposition to plans to extend easier divorce laws into the province.

A statement issued in Dublin by the six Irish Roman Catholic bishops with jurisdiction in Ulster said they under the proposed new legislation "people would be inclined to put less effort into making their marriages succeed and be more prone to abandon their marriages without really trying hard enough."

The legislation is intended to bring the province into line with England and Wales. The bishops said the concept was causing widespread concern to the Catholic community.

## Guidelines for publishers of sex magazines

By a Staff Reporter

New guidelines for the publishers of "adult magazines" were announced yesterday by the British Adult Publications Association, which claims to represent the publishers of more than 80 sex magazines. It says the guidelines drawn up by Mr John Trevelyan, former chief executive of the British Board of Film Censors, are in response to an increasing number of police raids and harassment.

Members of the association will, from April 1, be discouraged from publishing material of an explicit, harmful or illegal nature.

The controls, which will rely on complaints by the public, will be supported by sanctions.

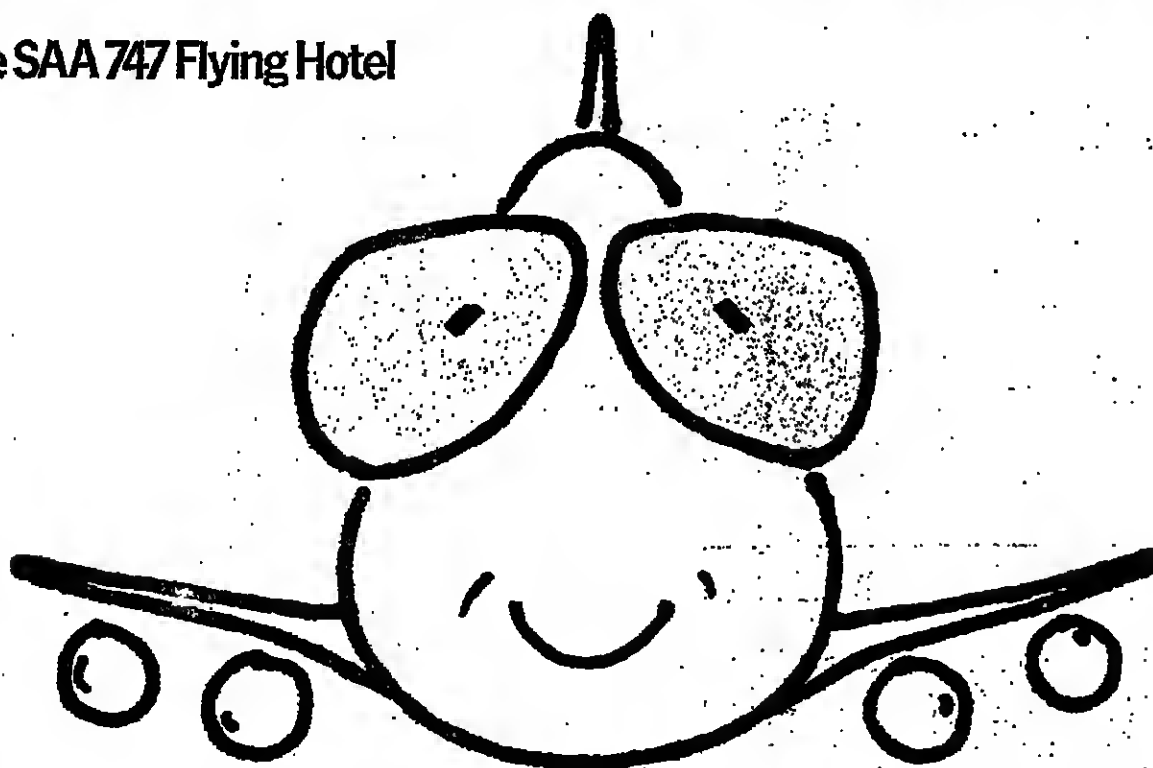
If a complaint is upheld by the association's control board, Mr Trevelyan said, the three succeeding issues of the magazine in question would be inspected.

If a publisher continues to breach the guidelines, the association will tell its member wholesalers, distributors and retailers to withdraw the particular magazine. Such publications would not be strong enough for the underground market, Mr Trevelyan added.

Mr M. D. Kaye, a solicitor acting for publishers of more than a million monthly sex magazines, said: "The police have a free hand here. All my clients say 'Leave the small man alone; if there are to be prosecutions, bring the publishers before a jury'."

Is it Fair? (NAME, 22 Harley Street, London, W1).

## The SAA 747 Flying Hotel



## Enjoy the sunshine treatment on the fastest flights to South Africa

Every evening, an SAA jumbo soars away from Heathrow and heads south to the sunshine. On Mondays, it's our non-stop to Johannesburg. Saturdays, we run an additional evening flight—non-stop to Cape Town. They are the fastest flights on the routes.

On board, you can relax with our sunshine treatment that has earned for our aircraft the title of Flying Hotel.

You can feel the sunshine treatment in the warm and friendly attention of the cabin staff intent upon making you feel at home.

It shows in the impressive menu and memorable wine list that give you a very real taste of the sunshine country.

The sunshine country is big, roomy. So are our comfortable seats. These are fewer in number to give you even more room. Tell us if you prefer smoking or non-smoking areas.

And while you're sitting comfortably you can listen to music or watch a film (SAA regulations require a small charge in economy class).

The sunshine treatment is SAA's special contribution to travel.

And you'll find it on all eight of our flights from Heathrow. The fastest. The non-stops.

You'll also enjoy it on our domestic routes to 11 destinations in South Africa, and on our connections to the Americas, Far East and Australasia.

And don't forget, we can fly you on first class, on certain domestic routes.

Your LIDA travel agent has all the details, or call us direct South African Airways, 251/9 Regent Street, London W1R 7AD. Phone 01-734 9841.

Waterloo Street, Birmingham, 021-643 9605. Hope Street, Glasgow, 041-221 2932. Peter Street, Manchester, 061-834 4436.

A marvellous choice of travel our Blue Diamond First Class, or Gold Medallion Economy Class.

Comfort all the way

**SAA**  
South African Airways  
Where no-one's a stranger



The Sun Set

## In brief

### Woman lorry driver's award

An industrial tribunal in Bristol yesterday ruled that Mrs Christine Potter, 32, lorry driver, was unfairly dismissed for drinking tea in the cab of her lorry.

Mrs Potter, who was awarded a "substantial" amount of compensation, lives at Knight Farm, Westonsayland, Solihull. The company by whom she was employed, Edgerton Pils Hire, said she was made redundant.

### RAC calls for ca tax to be kept

The abolition of vehicle tax might lead to an increase of 2 a gallon on petrol and make cost of motoring exorbitant, Clive Bosson, chairman of RAC, said yesterday.

Mr Bosson, the Chancellor, who asked that motorists should be given a fair share of any concession granted in a month's Budget.

### Land scheme progress

Former constraints on the land scheme are to be withdrawn, Mr Peter Shore, Secretary of State for the Environment, announced in the Commons yesterday. He said expected local authorities would have to dispose of a further 350,000 acres of development land under the scheme by the end of the financial year.

### £34,330 theft charge

Peter Wing Ming Au, 24, of Finchley Road, Heston, London, was sentenced to 18 months in prison for stealing £34,330 from his employer while working as a solicitor's clerk.

### Appeal dismissed

An appeal by Mr. A. McCadden, of Westcombe, Blackheath, London, who had been refused membership of the National Union of Journalists, was dismissed by the Employment Appeal Tribunal in London yesterday. He does himself as a racist.

### Typhoid victim

Mr Philip Hughes, 49, of Portfield, Havering, died after returning from Nigeria with typhoid. He had a health official said all known contacts had been traced and there was no risk of the disease spreading.

### Cameras in buses

Passengers on buses between Doncaster and Sheffield are being filmed by hidden cameras on the interior of the vehicles to catch vandals.

### Population increases

Orkney and Shetland populations in 1971 of 17,567 respectively have 18,014 and 20,352, according to latest figures.

### Rape offences doubled

Rape offences in Ar. Somerset more than doubled from 14 in 1972, last year, according to a report by Kenneth Steele, the chief magistrate.

### Girls to be RN cad

Thirty-two girls are to be Royal Navy cadets at Portsmouth next month, complaints that it is practising discrimination.

### Plan against floods

A £4m plan to improve defences has been put forward to protect Fleetwood and vales, Lancashire, which badly flooded in November.

### Three boys accused over theft of car

Three boys, aged 15, 14 and 12, were accused at a juvenile court yesterday of connection with the theft of a car.

After reporting had been filed, Mr Knapp, for the prosecution, said a woman and her son in an accident on Sunday. The boys were released next Tuesday, the end to the care of the authority and the other two with a curfew from 8 to 10 p.m.

They were charged with stealing a car on March 15 when it was stolen from Sandhills Lane, Liversley, March 15.

Mr Alan Berg, 34, said he had been driving the car when it was stolen.

He said he was driving the car when it was stolen from Sandhills Lane, Liversley, March 15.

## Security dispute threatens El Al charter flights

From Our Correspondent

El Al threatened yesterday to cancel proposed new services from Luton unless a dispute over security is settled.

The Israeli airline wants to arrange its own anti-terrorist precautions for weekly charter flights, due to start on April 5. But the airport's own force of 68 security guards has passed a resolution saying that the Israelis are not welcome and airport staff have threatened to strike.

Staff representatives met Mr Bernard Collins, the airport director, and a security adviser from the Department of Trade yesterday. Union officials said further talks would be held later.

## Verger who killed wife in bath imprisoned for life

From Our Correspondent

A verger was found guilty at Cardiff Crown Court yesterday of murdering his pregnant wife by killing her in the bath with a fan heater.

Mr Justice Watkins sentenced him to life imprisonment. James Barry Darling, aged 33, an assistant verger at Llandaff Cathedral, pleaded not guilty to murdering his wife, Cleopatra, aged 26, at their home near the cathedral, on October 17 last.

The court was told that Mr Darling put the live fan heater into the bath in which his pregnant wife was kneeling, washing her hair. Mr Darling, who had gone to rinse his hair, said he only expected that his bride of eight months would get a small electric

shock and he did not intend her serious harm.

He was trying to "teach her a lesson" about the dangers of using a heater in the bathroom. He had repeatedly warned her about the danger and wanted to frighten her so that she would not do it again. The heater was switched on and he picked it off the floor, put it on the edge of the bath and let it slide in.

When the fire touched her leg she fell forward and called out his name twice, he said. She was unable to kick the heater away.

The jury was told that on the day of the murder Mr Darling changed the plug on the heater. When it was examined, the earth wire was not connected to the terminal.

## Postmaster's son jailed for mail robbery plots

From Our Correspondent

William Kirby, son of a postmaster, planned two robberies at sub-postoffices, but both turned out disastrously for the victims. It was stated at St Albans Crown Court, Hertfordshire, yesterday.

At one of the robberies, at Barnet, London, the postmaster was gagged and suffocated before the police found him. At another the postmaster himself was arrested and eventually jailed for robbery.

Mr Kirby, aged 24, of The Springs, Turnford, near Barnet, who pleaded guilty to two charges of conspiring with others to rob, was jailed for seven years by Mr Justice Peter Pain.

Mr David Tudor Price, for the prosecution, said criminal proceedings against two other men would begin shortly. He said the postmaster who died was Mr George Fairbridge, 41, of Potters Road, New Barnet.

The two robbers hid in a wardrobe at the end of the day's business, they gagged him and tied him up and took his keys, counsel said. "They stole £500 from the safe, but Mr Fairbridge had suffocated and died before the police arrived."

Mr Tudor Price said the other robbery was at Waltham Abbey, when the robbers stole about £15,000 from the safe, using duplicate keys.

## Councillor admits he falsified rebate forms

From Our Correspondent

Ernest Crank, chairman of Manchester Highways Committee, defrauded the council of more than £900, it was stated at Manchester Magistrates' Court yesterday. He was fined £100 after admitting four charges of falsifying rent rebates application forms.

Mr John Coffey, the magistrate, told him: "The greatest punishment is for you to stand in this court and admit that you have defrauded those whom you sought to serve." Mr Crank, aged 75, of Layton Street, Ancoats, was also ordered to repay the £984 he had wrongly obtained.

Mr Christopher Yell, the prosecution, said application forms for rebates Mr Crank had under-declared the income received each month for his council and council meetings.

In April, 1974, he said he was paid £8, when he had received £10. He never increased that on three further applications. Mr Justice Yell, for the defence, said the original application for rebates was the same month that Mr Crank was first elected councillor, and Mr Crank estimated what he expected to receive.



## RACE RELATIONS REPORT

## MPs seek overall yearly figure for admissions from Indian subcontinent

By Peter Evans  
Home Affairs Correspondent

The Government should announce an overall figure each year for admissions from the Indian subcontinent, the Commons Select Committee on Race Relations and Immigration says in its report published yesterday.

But within that overall figure the Government should give priority to two groups in processing applications for entry and also announce allocations for them. They are wives and children, under 16, of those who settled in the United Kingdom before January 1, 1973; and wives and children of those who settled after that date where there are children under 12 years of age. The significance of the date is that it was then that the Immigration Act, 1971, came into force.

The admission of fiancées and fiancés would have low priority, the report makes no recommendations about, although some members of the committee feel strongly that a register, in one form or another, is essential.

It adds: "We consider that the number of immigrants of Asian origin is declining and that the Government should assume that it will continue to do so. In these circumstances it is unfortunate that the Home Office should be asked to give more information about its commitments."

Among general proposals for tightening control on immigration, the committee recommends that the Home Office should make clear that in the future there will be no further major primary immigration, subject only to the

provisions of the Immigration Act, 1971, the immigration rules and the obligations resulting from membership of the EEC; and that any such immigration will be allowed only in exceptional individual circumstances.

Primary immigration is of persons who arrive independently to establish themselves and their families, such as United Kingdom passport holders or work-permit holders later accepted for settlement. Secondary immigration is of family members who come to join heads of households established here.

The committee recommends that the Government give priority to their consideration of British nationality law with a view to publishing a White Paper on their proposals. The committee emphasizes that nothing in the report should give rise to fears in anyone, irrespective of race, colour or creed who has settled lawfully in the United Kingdom.

The committee, which was unanimous in its recommendations, says it recognises the moral force of undertakings given by a Minister in recent years to certain categories of persons who have rights to entry, but it is not equitable or practical to renounce those undertakings.

Noting that public interest and immigration control should be seen in the context of the immigration rules, the committee says it is not aware that in some cases persons temporarily admitted, for example, as visitors to the United Kingdom, by marrying while they are here, jump the queue of those awaiting immigration.

ject to strict control and provided steps are taken to ensure that illegal immigration by way of overstaying or otherwise is effectively dealt with then there will be less public disquiet if those who are entitled to be admitted are allowed to enter the United Kingdom expeditiously.

The category of husbands, fiancés and fiancées had troubled the committee more than any other. On March 22 last year, the immigration rules were amended to provide that where a marriage overseas had been recently contracted the husband would no longer be granted settlement on arrival. Instead he would be admitted for a period of up to 12 months before settlement was considered by the Home Office.

Similar arrangements had been made where marriages were contracted by fiancées in the United Kingdom. "We believe it is important to ensure that marriages of convenience are not being used as a device to evade immigration control. We also believe that immigration control should be seen in the context of the immigration rules, and we are aware that in some cases persons temporarily admitted, for example, as visitors to the United Kingdom, by marrying while they are here, jump the queue of those awaiting immigration."

The committee recommends that the Home Secretary should report as early as possible on the effect of the amendment on the immigration rules regarding husbands and fiancées and should keep under review the position of arrangements for marriages and of those who temporarily enter the United Kingdom and marry while they are here. Subject to that review, the committee makes no recommendation about husbands.

It believes the position of fiancées, however, is anomalous. "We recommend that fiancées should be subject to the same provisions as fiancés and be required to obtain entry clearances in the same way."

Restrictions on fiancés were imposed in 1968 and removed in 1974. "We do not recommend that these restrictions be restored, but, at a time of public anxiety, we are aware that the settlement of fiancés results in primary immigration and, if it appears to be an exceptional case, it aggravates that anxiety, especially if that settlement also reverses the traditional pattern of family arranged marriages in the Indian subcontinent."

It considered recommending an annual quota for the admission of fiancés, but some members felt strongly that such a quota could alone not avoid being discriminatory. "Therefore, seeking the largest measure of common agreement, we have turned to the general question of the admission of immigrants from the Indian subcontinent."

The committee does deal with the possibility of a quota for United Kingdom passport holders in India. The Home Office said in evidence that it was thought that about 35,000 United Kingdom passport holders, including dependants (who may be of any nationality), are still eligible to come to the United Kingdom from India under the special voucher scheme, but there is uncertainty about the figure.

It appears that all those in East African countries wishing to come will shortly have done so. "Our commitment to the United Kingdom passport holders in these countries will have been substantially discharged." But the position in India is obscured by uncertainty and needs clarification, the committee says.

Those could enable a realistic assessment to be made of the potential immigration involved. We recommend that, when the Government can fairly claim to have afforded to those to whom it is clearly committed the opportunity to settle in the United Kingdom, then, after consultation with the other governments concerned, it should announce a date after which special vouchers will be issued only on exceptional grounds in individual cases."

Figures show that in 1976 almost three quarters of all Commonwealth citizens and foreign nationals accepted for settlement on arrival as wives and children were citizens of Bangladesh, India and Pakistan or were United Kingdom passport holders. The committee also suggests a limitation in the definition of patrias eligible to enter Britain. Most patrias living overseas are in the Old Commonwealth—Canada, Australia and New Zealand. To be classed as a patria a person has to have a close connection with the United Kingdom and, in addition, be either a citizen of the United Kingdom and colonies or a Commonwealth citizen.

The close connection required is not only through the citizen himself but can also, in the case of a citizen of the United Kingdom and Colonies, be through a grandparent, who, at the time of the parent's birth, had had such a close connection. "Thus many persons with no personal link with the United Kingdom and who have lived overseas can claim patrias by a 'one-grandparent' qualification."

There is also a small category of Commonwealth citizens, who are accepted for settlement on arrival, described in the Home Office statistics as "Commonwealth citizens with a grandparent born in the United Kingdom". They are not patrias, but do not need a work permit, and are given indefinite leave to enter. The committee recommends that the Government should recognize

that to establish a right of abode or to be granted indefinite leave the relationship with a grandparent born in the United Kingdom is too remote generally to justify special treatment under the immigration provisions.

The Home Secretary should consider whether to record, by entry clearances or other means, the entry of patrias who enter the United Kingdom to settle after permanent residence abroad. That is part of the committee's proposals that he should give more information about immigration, in consultation with other departments and particularly the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys.

There are no reliable figures about immigrants now resident in the United Kingdom: no reliable statistics which can be described as indicators of immigration; and, even under immigration control, no official estimates published of the numbers that may be expected to apply to be, and will be, admitted in the future. In any particular category, or overall, moreover, to date no details have been kept from which such statistics might have been compiled.

Even relatively simple matters cannot be determined, the committee says. "For example, we were told by the Home Office that it has no idea how many fiancées there are now in the United Kingdom, nor how many of them had families still in the Indian subcontinent."

The Home Office statistics provided no basis for calculating changes in population patterns in the United Kingdom and, what we regard as especially important, they provide no information about the numbers of people who, having been given leave to enter, overstay their leave in the United Kingdom."

Home Office figures for admissions do not include those who enter the United Kingdom via the rest of the common travel area (United Kingdom, Channel Islands, Isle of Man and the Republic of Ireland). Nor does the International Passenger Survey cover movement with the area.

The committee says the Home Office is reluctant to make and publish any studies on future immigration. Conceding that there are difficulties inherent in any such exercise, the report adds, however, "Alarmist and often ill-founded fears are likely to gain credence when there is a lack of official information. Moreover, that in this sophisticated age such estimates cannot be maintained and suspect that the information is deliberately withheld or not collected; consequently race relations are impaired."

Despite Home Office objections that such estimates would be unreliable and might cause unnecessary public alarm, the committee feels they could be provided, realistically adjusted and suitably qualified.

The Immigration Act, 1971, contains provisions to limit the operation of the common travel area by Order in Council. The committee acknowledges that to do so would have wide implications both politically and practically.

But in view of the shortcomings in the statistics caused by the existence of the common travel area and the fact that the system was enacted before the Republic of Ireland and the United Kingdom became members of the EEC, we recommend that discussions be nursed with the Government of Ireland about means of controlling immigration into the United Kingdom of people coming from outside the common travel area and the provision of information about them."

It says too little information is available about people from abroad who overstay in Britain to make possible any realistic estimate of its extent. But overstaying is a matter of great concern. The police, immigration service, intelligence unit and other authorities should be given many more resources to trace overstayers and

to tackle all aspects of illegal immigration. The Department of Health and Social Security should introduce applicant delay procedures to tighten identity checks and to improve the issuing of national insurance numbers to new applicants.

## Proposal to eliminate false documents

The select committee recommends that application for settlement in the United Kingdom for wives, children, other dependants, and fiancées and fiancés should be made by their sponsors in the United Kingdom.

The committee says, would reduce the temptation to resort to false documents and avoid recourse to agents. It is also much more expensive for United Kingdom-based staff to work abroad.

Another change recommended by the committee is that, to be determined, applications for settlement in the United Kingdom for wives, children, other dependants, and fiancées should be made by their sponsors in the United Kingdom. That would reduce the temptation to resort to false documents and avoid recourse to agents. It is also much more expensive for United Kingdom-based staff to work abroad than in their country.

In the case of fiancées, the sponsor would be the other party to the proposed marriage. In evidence the Chief Inspector of Immigration said that, making their inquiries, the immigration officers, in many cases, were a marked degree of reluctance by the girl. It could give some assurance if she herself made the application, adding that settlement in the United Kingdom had become economically attractive for fiancées, ie committee says their entry as fiancées is now often paid by the fiancé's family. "It is the settled pattern in the United Kingdom that the economically attractive, if an Asian girl marrying a fiancé from the Indian subcontinent followed the traditional pattern she could join her fiancé's extended family in the subcontinent. It is a multi-racial society the cultural patterns of ethnic minorities should be acknowledged, we believe that the members of those minorities should themselves pay the cost of their own traditional pattern of the bride joining the husband's family."

The committee also recommends that the practice of issuing entry clearances to visitors should not be encouraged. Immigration officers should restrict the leave granted to visitors where and for periods as they think proper. The present practice, which is one only in some cases, is no longer effective, the committee says. The present procedures are

expensive and entry clearance officers could be more usefully employed. The six months' leave generally granted is often long enough for the purpose of the visit. The emphasis should be put instead on greater internal control of immigration. But some visitors may wish to have assurance of entry beforehand, so it may be premature to discontinue wholly the practice.

Criticism by some witnesses of delays in the processing of applications for entry certificates, lack of documentation, which many people fake papers, the way they may be duped by dishonest agents, and other difficulties lead to further recommendations.

Efforts should be made to improve processing, the provision of advisory services should be enhanced and supported. Entry certificate officers should make regular visits to those areas from which most of the applicants come and conduct interviews. Steps should be taken to ensure that the applicant fully understands the interpreter. Further discussions should be held with governments in the subcontinent about the provision of documents and alternative evidence where they are not available.

There are difficulties in Bangladesh over tax-dodgers. Single men, when resident in the United Kingdom, have claimed tax relief for non-existent wives and children in Bangladesh. Afterwards some have married and have sought to bring their families to the United Kingdom. Discrepancies are then revealed between their records based on the ghost families and the facts. In 1967 the Inland Revenue offered an amnesty, but the response was small. The committee supports the Inland Revenue that there should be no further amnesty.

The committee also notes the Home Secretary's recent decision to extend the amnesty for illegal immigrants who entered the country before January, 1973, to those who gained admission by deception. That was to include people affected by recent court decisions. We believe that it should be made clear that there will be no such future amnesties. The expectation of a future amnesty must always be a strong incentive to those who are tempted to evade immigration control.

The next inquiry of the select committee will be into the effect of the United Kingdom's membership of the EEC on immigration policy.

First Report from the Select Committee on Race Relations and Immigration, Session 1977-78, Immigration, Volume 1 (House of Commons Paper 303-1; Stationery Office, 51.35).

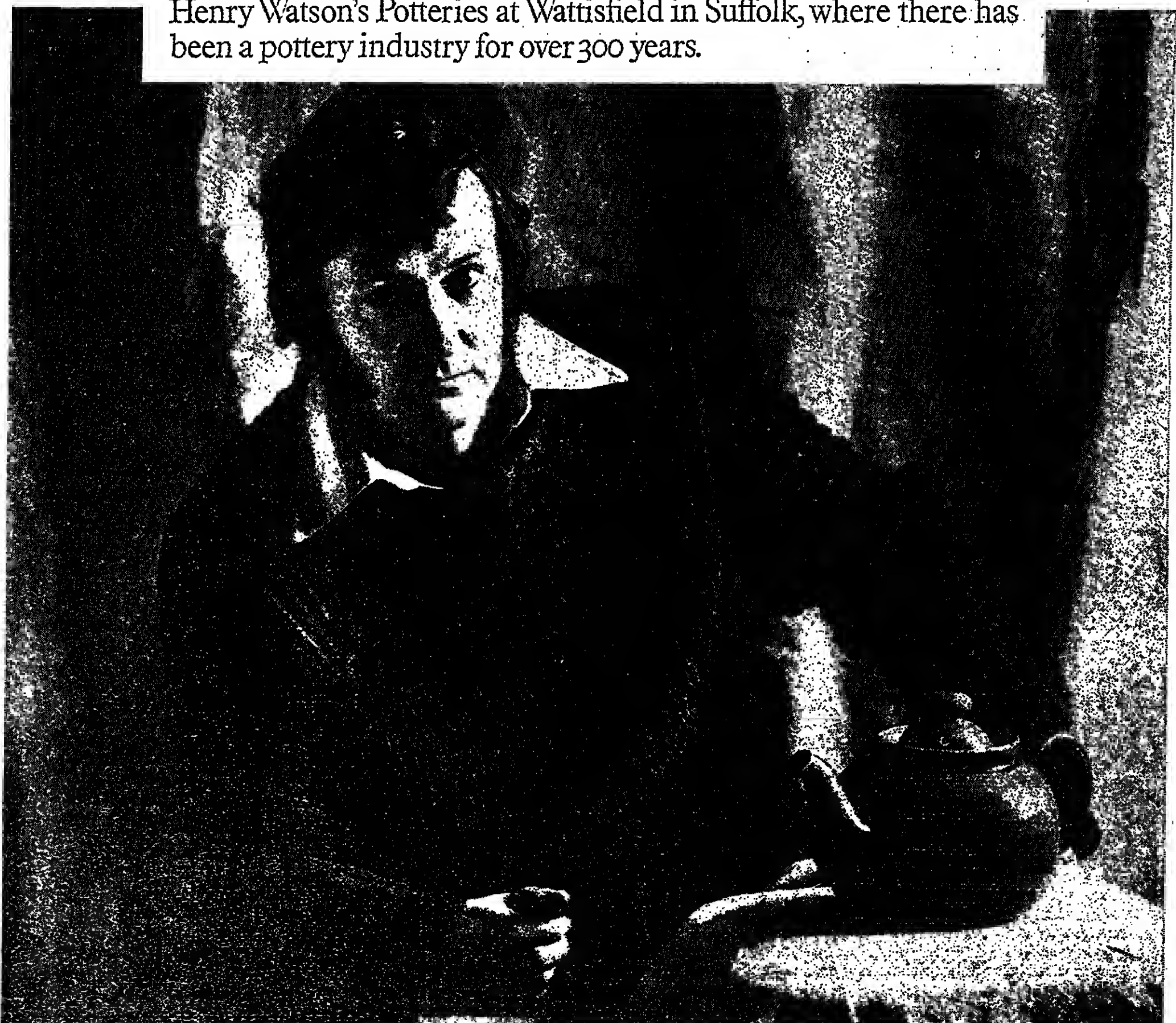
"We're a small company, but exporting is vital to us. It gives us a wider base of customers to help us live with the peaks and troughs of the home market."

"Although we do only about £25,000 export business a year we have found our ECGD policy invaluable over the last 20 years."

"With individual products like ours we have to be careful with new overseas contacts, especially when we have to give credit."

"Our ECGD policy gives us the confidence we need to export worldwide in the knowledge that our commitments are covered."

Michael Watson is the fifth generation of the family to run Henry Watson's Potteries at Wattisfield in Suffolk, where there has been a pottery industry for over 300 years.



ECGD offers insurance cover for a very wide range of exports, including raw materials, mass-produced and capital goods, services, construction contracts and sales through UK confirming houses, merchants and overseas subsidiaries of UK firms. For certain business ECGD also offers bank guarantees for export finance at favourable rates (to the exporter or his customer); guarantees for pre-shipment finance and performance bonds; and cost escalation cover. Full details from your local ECGD office.

To make an appointment or for information contact the Information Officer, Export Credits Guarantee Department—quoting reference TP—at Glasgow, Belfast, Leeds, Manchester, Birmingham, Cambridge, Bristol, London West End, City and/or Tottenham offices; or Jean Scales, Information Section, ECGD, Aldermanbury House, London EC2A 2EL. (Tel: 01-506 6699, Extn. 258).

**ECGD**

INSURANCE FOR BRITISH EXPORTERS.

## Fears of police checks and use of identity cards

Our Home Affairs correspondent says that if proposals by the Select Committee on Race Relations and Immigration for internal checks on immigrants on continental lines were to go ahead the British way of life would be affected, Mr. Alex Lyon, Labour MP for York, said yesterday.

"The Continental system depends upon identity cards, obligatory police checks, and hotel registrations as well as reporting to the police."

Mr. Lyon, who was formerly a Home Office minister with responsibility for immigration, said the proposal arose from an unjustified fear about the scale of illegal immigration. The committee's deduction that there were substantial numbers of visitors and others overstaying without entitlement convicted him of a firm view of immigration issues in the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys.

He and several immigrant groups said they welcomed the recommendation to give priority to wives and children from the Indian subcontinent and United Kingdom passport holders from East Africa and India.

But like immigrants' welfare organizations, he particularly liked this proposal to put an annual overall figure on admissions from the Indian subcontinent, which was being widely interpreted as a quota in disguise.

The Joint Council for the Welfare of Immigrants said it would be "the ost explicitly racist provision yet introduced into United Kingdom im-

migration control. "The report will be used by racists and by Mrs Thatcher to justify their propaganda. It may be rejected by the Government."

The Runnymede Trust forecast that a quota applying to the Indian subcontinent would interfere with the legal right of dependants to join those settled here.

The National Association of Community Relations Councils condemned the committee as having "seen its task purely in terms of looking for more effective and efficient ways of keeping black people out of the country."

Mr. Tara Mukherjee, president of the Confederation of Indian Organizations, said the two most positive proposals in the report were the reform of the nationality laws and the priority for wives and children in immigration queues. But "suggestions of internal control of immigration smacks of the South African policy of currying pass-laws for one racial group or groups."

The Commission for Racial Equality was also divided in its opinion about the report, welcoming the view that government pledges should be honoured but criticising the proposal for an annual overall figure from the Indian subcontinent.

Both the Federation of Bangladesh Associations and Mr. Asquith Goble, the Lewis's senior community relations officer, spoke last night of the fear that the proposals to check on illegal immigrants would bring to immigrant communities.







# ST EUROPE

## Strength and drives reform in slick left-wing

By Owen Correspondent  
March 21

As the hunt goes on here for the kidnappers of Signor Aldo Moro, the exploits of the Red Brigades terrorists have produced some intriguing revelations among the group's alleged founders on trial in Turin.

When terrorists murdered a policeman 10 days ago in Turin, the first reaction of the accused was one of surprise. Yesterday, when the hearings reopened, Renato Curcio, the supposed leader of the Red Brigades, was anxious to identify himself with the kidnapping of Signor Moro, chairman of the Christian Democratic Party, and the attack on the state launched in Rome.

He had the satisfaction of seeing that the first statement used by the Red Brigades, claiming responsibility for the kidnapping, contained a phrase he probably invented years ago and certainly used a number of times, that of carrying the battle "to the heart of the state".

But, in more substantial matters, it seems certain that the terrorists now calling themselves the Red Brigades are not the same as those Signor Curcio created a decade ago, in the full flush of left-wing optimism which marked the last years of the sixties.

The roots of terrorism go back far further than the founding of the Red Brigades. Italy is one of the three countries suffering most from what might be called "pure" terrorism.

The others are Japan and West Germany. All were on the losing side in the Second World War, all changed the political system which brought them into the war, and all passed through a period of intense industrial expansion and social change.

Italy also suffered from two other factors. In all this period, power lay with one party, Christian Democracy. Second, there has been insuffi-

Catholics converted to revolution were able to exploit postwar failures

## Terror's roots firmly in Italian soil

From Peter Nichols  
Rome, March 21

As the hunt goes on here for the kidnappers of Signor Aldo Moro, the exploits of the Red Brigades terrorists have produced some intriguing revelations among the group's alleged founders on trial in Turin.

When terrorists murdered a policeman 10 days ago in Turin, the first reaction of the accused was one of surprise. Yesterday, when the hearings reopened, Renato Curcio, the supposed leader of the Red Brigades, was anxious to identify himself with the kidnapping of Signor Moro, chairman of the Christian Democratic Party, and the attack on the state launched in Rome.

He had the satisfaction of seeing that the first statement used by the Red Brigades, claiming responsibility for the kidnapping, contained a phrase he probably invented years ago and certainly used a number of times, that of carrying the battle "to the heart of the state".

But, in more substantial matters, it seems certain that the terrorists now calling themselves the Red Brigades are not the same as those Signor Curcio created a decade ago, in the full flush of left-wing optimism which marked the last years of the sixties.

The roots of terrorism go back far further than the founding of the Red Brigades. Italy is one of the three countries suffering most from what might be called "pure" terrorism.

The others are Japan and West Germany. All were on the losing side in the Second World War, all changed the political system which brought them into the war, and all passed through a period of intense industrial expansion and social change.

Italy also suffered from two other factors. In all this period, power lay with one party, Christian Democracy. Second, there has been insuffi-

cient effort applied to making institutions work, with the result that law and order has been poorly protected. Social justice has not been given the full consideration it deserves, but the heart of the problem lies in Italy's own body politic.

Signor Curcio came on the scene at a crucial moment. Economic expansion was encountering its first serious difficulties, and 1967 saw the first student riots. One of the centres of the student revolt was the new Faculty of Social Sciences at Trento. Signor Curcio, still a convinced Roman Catholic, studied there and met his wife, Margherita Capol, there. She was also a fervent Catholic who shifted towards the ideas of armed revolution.

Her husband was a brilliant student and, after reading Marx, he went on to study the works of Mao, Marcuse, Calvino and Cuvvara.

There may be remnants of Catholic symbolism in their phrase about attacking "the heart of the state". Undoubtedly, there was something of a religious sense in the Curcios' certainty that the time was approaching for armed revolution by the extreme left.

The Curcios broke with the student movement in the summer of 1969 and moved to Milan. The term "Red Brigades" was heard for the first time in the following year, applied to units meant to work in the factories.

Signor Curcio and his friends made full use of the social changes in Italy. Their bases of immediate guerrilla action would be in the cities, especially the underprivileged industrial zones of the north populated by unhappy southerners. These bases would be supported by further bases in selected areas of the countryside, such as the Langhe in Piedmont.

The first kidnapping took place on March 3, 1972, and the victim was an executive of Sir-Siemens, Signor Idalgo Mac-

chiarini, who was "tired" and released after half an hour.

"This people's trial", the inevitable communiqué stated, "is a warning to all the others—in whatever factory or in whatever part of the country they are working—that we reply to war with war. . . . No one among the functionaries of the anti-workers' counter-revolution can sleep soundly again."

It sounded then like idle boasting. Later their exploits, aimed both at striking terror into the public and getting themselves known, included kidnapping, wounding, murder and damage to property—often in the form of burning cars.

Signor Curcio was arrested in September, 1974, with the help of an agent who had infiltrated the group's ranks. He was freed from the prison of Casale Monferrato the following February by a commando led by a woman who was probably his wife.

His wife was killed later in a battle with the police and Signor Curcio himself was recaptured in Milan. It has been said that the movement lost more in organisational terms with the death of "Comrade Moro" than with her husband's arrest.

Various attempts have been made to bring him to trial. The first, in the spring of 1976, was suspended after the murder of the chief public prosecutor of Genoa, Lucio Spriego, a full bench could not be formed because of the shock which followed the murder of the chairman of the Turin Bar Association.

The Moro kidnapping, however, appears so far to have far less connexion with the Turin trial than other recent exploits. This time there is more talk of a foreign hand, an idea felt to be supported by the language of the statement announcing Signor Moro's forthcoming trial by a "people's court". One expert believes that it was a translation from French.

## OVERSEAS



Israeli shells, aimed at a Palestinian stronghold, explode on a school in Tyre. The International Red Cross said about 20 people, including children, had taken shelter in the building's cellars.

## Few remaining civilians in Tyre build street barricade against the Palestinians

From Robert Fisk  
Tyre, March 21

The people of Tyre thought that their war was over this morning. "I heard it on the BBC," one old man with a slight limp and a torn jacket said as he walked through the old part of the town. "Cease-fire," the old man said. "The Israelis have called a cease-fire." It was as well we had not told him about the cease-fire conditions.

For sharp on 9 am, with bureaucratic precision, the Israeli guns across the olive groves to our south began firing with a dreary booming sound and their shells crashed into modern blue-painted blocks of flats, 250 yards from us. They smashed the roofs, then the walls and bracketed the main road and the Roman ruins in fire.

The sixth floor balconies came down first, with all the windows, until the buildings were peppered with holes. Israeli intelligence is pretty good: there was a Palestinian guerrilla headquarters in one of the ground floor flats. But their intelligence was not quite good enough; the Palestinians closed down their office there four days ago.

Only a few civilians who never took to the refugee exodus have, or had, their homes there. Even with the smoke cleared, there was still some washing hanging from a pole on a fourth floor.

For two and a half hours the shelling went on, the shrapnel

clicking round us in the car park of the old Rest House Hotel. There was no return fire.

At 2 pm, after a bombardment which at times was running at one shell every 10 seconds or less, we heard Israeli radio announce confidently that the south of Lebanon was "relatively peaceful". Relative to what, we could not help asking.

The 300 or 400 civilians living in Tyre had been ready enough for peace. At 8 am they had built a low barricade of breeze blocks across the end of their main street, a dusty thoroughfare dominated by a chipped marble obelisk with a torn poster of the dead leftist leader Kamel Jumblani pasted on the side.

The barricade, a young mao with a black moustache told us, was "to stop armed men driving through our town". We had to ask the identity of the "armed men" three times before an older mao agreed that they meant the Palestinians.

It was a pathetic barricade, perhaps only a foot high and scarcely big enough to stop a Palestinian on a bicycle, let alone a lorry. But it was a symbolic gesture by some brave people who have refused to leave their homes.

There were some children, a boy of eight or nine in a red patterned sweater and a very little girl who never stopped smiling at us as she sat on the miniature barricade.

"We want peace," the young

mao with the moustache said, apparently unaware how over used and empty the phrase sounds to people who have not experienced a war. "For three years we have lived like this," he said, "Now we want it to stop."

There was a moment for thought. "If the armed men would stop driving through the town then the Israeli boats will not shell us any more. Of course we want the United Nations. Even if the Israelis come, there will be peace."

Some of the people wanted to show us their sad little city. We were given cups of Turkish coffee next to the fishing boats in the old harbour. Then a middle-aged man with glasses beckoned us to follow him.

He took us down to the ruins of the Crusader castle on the waterfront. A shell had already cut a chunk out of the keep. He pointed to three walls of a demolished house and said: "My home."

There were other buildings destroyed, two beautiful Turkish merchants' houses of the eighteenth century lying in a 20ft pile of rubble, and houses without roofs or windows.

Many of the houses are still undamaged and frightened faces peer at you from behind the little Turkish-style windows. There was not much doubt, however, about the future actions of the Palestinian guerrillas still left in Tyre.

We found five of them sitting outside a villa behind the old Roman forum, all carrying rifles and all dressed in green

banlieu fatigues. Would they allow United Nations troops to enter Tyre under the terms of Sunday's United Nations resolution?

"We do not object to them coming," one of them replied in surprisingly fluent English. And the Israelis? "We will fight them street by street."

The Palestinians still hold, at least in theory, a strip of land less than a mile wide from the Litani river bridge on the road from Beirut down to the beaches just south of Tyre, where the forward Israeli gunners fire from behind a low hill beyond a row of cypress trees to the east of Rasbadia.

Their shells burst around the blocks of flats for two and a half hours.

There were 33 people inside the flats under shelling, half of them women and children. There were no serious injuries since most, as we later discovered, fled to the basements. But there were no Palestinians there.

No shells, so far, have hit the medical headquarters of the Red Cross next to the sea. But they are landing deep within the old city. You only discover this when you dare to travel in the lulls in the bombardment.

Moving round Tyre when the Israeli gunners are firing into the town is strictly for the area's growing army of stray and hungry dogs.

Diary, page 18

## EEC needs 9m new jobs by 1985

From Michael Hornsby  
Brussels, March 21

Between now and 1985 some nine million new jobs will have to be created in the EEC merely to keep pace with demographic trends, according to an analysis made by the European Commission. These new jobs would be in addition to the extra work that needs to be created for the six million currently unemployed.

The commission's estimate formed the background to discussions here today between EEC employment ministers, employers and trade union representatives.

Mr John Grant, Under Secretary of State at the Department of Employment, said that Britain was expecting its potential labour force to increase by 170,000 in each of the next four years.

The reason for this increase is the "baby boom" of the early 1960s, which means that the number of young people looking for jobs for the first time is much greater than the number of older people going into retirement.

The EEC's labour force is thus expected to grow at more than twice the rate of the population as a whole.

## tradition to vote

By Owen Correspondent  
March 21

As the hunt goes on here for the kidnappers of Signor Aldo Moro, the exploits of the Red Brigades terrorists have produced some intriguing revelations among the group's alleged founders on trial in Turin.



# Hoechst care is keeping an eye on Britain's health

So many things that touch our lives owe something to the care of Hoechst.

Take proprietary medicines. There's optrex eye care. Panets pain relievers. Farnel cough preparations. And many more.

Then there's the medicine your doctor prescribes. Like the tablet that lets so manyabetics dispense with daily injections. Or the one that relieves hay fever.

But Hoechst not only cares about your health. Just take a look around your home. There's almost certain to be a product associated with Hoechst.

Famous names like Berger paints, Trevira fibre, Corimist and many more all owe a lot to the care of Hoechst.

And Hoechst goes on caring. Every day over half a million pounds is spent on research

## Care of Hoechst

for the products of tomorrow. To help make your world a better, brighter place.

In Britain, Hoechst employs over 8,000 people. And has offices, plants and laboratories throughout the country.

For more information about Hoechst (we say Herkst) and what it stands for, write: Care of Hoechst, Salisbury Road, Hounslow, Middlesex, or phone: 01-570 7712 ext. 3169.





# Britain is ready to deal with new Executive Council in Rhodesia

By David Spanier  
 Diplomatic Correspondent

Britain will be ready to deal with the new executive council in Rhodesia, as a de facto organization heading the Government in Salisbury, although in Foreign Office eyes it is officially illegal, being part of the rebel regime.

The Foreign Office is not going to stand on its dignity in the matter, it appears. What really matters, it was explained yesterday, is how the various problems facing Rhodesia are handled by the council in the transition period leading to majority rule.

The council will be judged on its record: its attitude towards releasing political detainees, its proposals for absorbing guerrilla fighters into the security forces, the arrangements it makes for the transition period and the handover of power promised at the end of the year and the other items on what is, by any standards, a very heavy agenda.

British policy will concentrate on widening the agreement to improve the elements which Dr David Owen, the Foreign Secretary, has said are inadequate through maintaining contact with all the parties concerned, including the Patriotic Front guerrillas.

Mr Joshua Nkomo, joint leader of the Patriotic Front, has again rejected the latest British appeals for all parties to attend a new conference on Rhodesia.

Speaking in Lusaka yesterday, he said an all-party conference could come only after

Britain had met exclusively with the guerrilla leaders, to resolve the military issues. He urged Dr Owen to reconvene the Malta conference, held at the end of January.

The Zambian authorities have claimed that jets and helicopters were used in the recent attack across the Zambezi river, Mr Nkomo did not produce any evidence to substantiate his claim, Reuters reports.

Salisbury, March 21.—A transitional multiracial government designed to bring black rule in Rhodesia by the end of the year after almost a century of white supremacy was sworn in today.

Leadership of the Government will rotate every four weeks, and today Mr Ian Smith, the Prime Minister, was chosen its first chairman after he and three black nationalist leaders drew lots.

Mr Smith will be followed by Chief Jeremiah Chirau, the Rev Ndabaningi Sithole and Bishop Abel Muzorewa, in that order. Asked how the lots were drawn, Mr Smith said: "Four pieces of paper."

The transitional government is charged with guiding the country to one-man, one-vote elections and black majority rule by December 31. It was sworn in by the black Suffragan Anglican Bishop of Mashonaland, the Right Rev Patrick Muringidzomo.

The all-white Rhodesian Cabinet met for the last time early today before handing over to the transitional regime, which will have a small black majority.—Reuters.

# Ex-Premier plays Pakistan's rulers in letter from condemned cell Mr Bhutto denies guilt and hints at appeal

From Richard Wigg  
 Islamabad, March 21

Mr Bhutto today hinted for the first time that he may appeal against the death sentence passed by the Punjab High Court last Saturday.

The hint came in a letter the former Prime Minister handed to Mr Yahya Bakhtiar, his chief counsel, in the condemned cell at Kot Lakhpat Jail, Lahore, today.

"I am not afraid of death, however I am not closing my mind. The interest of the country is supreme," Mr Bhutto declared. "I will give you my final answer (on whether to appeal) after my wife and daughter meet me."

Begum Nasrat Bhutto is expected to see her husband tomorrow for the first time since the judgment. She is under house arrest in Lahore. Their daughter, Benazir, is similarly detained in Karachi.

Yesterday Mr Bhutto had indicated he was "adamant" he would not appeal, against his sentence, passed after he was found guilty of ordering the murder of a political opponent. But he did give Mr Bakhtiar power of attorney.

Mr Bhutto's letter declares flatly: "I did not kill that man, my God is aware of it. I am big enough to admit if I had done it. That admission would have been less of an ordeal and

humiliation than this barbarous trial. "A Muslim's fate is in the hands of God Almighty. I can face him with a clear conscience and tell him that I rebuilt his Islamic state of Pakistan from ashes into a respectable nation. I am entirely at peace with my conscience in this black hole, Kot Lakhpat."

Mr Bhutto uses scathing language against his trial judges and the generals who deposed him last July. This so-called elite stinks to high heaven. It is perversely pious and pompous and operates on a philosophy of you scratch my back and I'll scratch yours."

Our Delhi Correspondent

writes: Indian opinion though subdued, favours Government intervention with the Pakistan military regime.

A few MPs have written to Dr Kurat-Waldheim, the United Nations Secretary-General, asking him to intervene.

Some Rajya Sabha (Upper House) members, today urged Government intervention, while the vice-president of Muslim League in Uttar Pradesh, Mr Shujaat Ullah Khan, has said that India should act to save Mr Bhutto.

So far the Indian Government has refused to comment on the grounds that "the sentence is a Pakistani domestic matter."

# China to loan \$29m to Bangladesh

Dacca, March 21.—Bangladesh will receive an interest-free loan of about \$29m from China under an agreement signed here today by Mr Li Hsien-Nien, the Chinese Vice-Premier, at the end of his four-day official visit to Dacca.

Most of the money will be used for a urea fertilizer project and a water conservancy scheme to irrigate 5,000 acres of land near Dacca. The remainder will be a commodity credit. The loan will be spent over seven years.

An agreement on scientific and technological cooperation for the exchange of experts and expertise between the two countries was also signed.—Agence France-Press.

# Argentine officers discuss plans for new regime

From Our Correspondent  
 Buenos Aires, March 21

The Argentine military junta has been holding discussions during the past week with all serving generals, admirals and air marshals on what is to happen after the term of office the juntas set for itself expires in March next year.

The discussions have centred on a working paper produced by the Army which follows a naval study on the subject. A similar paper is expected from the Air Force within the next month. The services are seeking to maintain a united front despite personal disagreements between the naval and military commanders in chief.

There is agreement on three points: The junta of the three commanders in chief will be the ultimate authority to whom the President, as chief executive, is responsible; the President should not be a member of the junta as at present, but a retired officer; and a civilian movement should be formed to support the government in principle.

Many points remain to be resolved, however, among them the choice of the next President, the exact division of responsibility between the President and the military junta, the timing of the changes, and whether or not the civilian movement should be a political party to the old style.

# Shooting orders for troops in Jakarta unrest

Jakarta, March 21.—Indonesian troops have been ordered to fire on anyone trying to resist or escape arrest during disturbances in the city, the Jakarta's garrison commander, Major-General Norman Sasque, said today.

Thirty-five people have been arrested in the capital since the opening on March 11 of the People's Congress.

Sources said that in addition to a petrol bomb attack on the Sheraton Hotel, where many Congress delegates are staying, at least three taxis had been badly damaged by petrol bombs. The Congress is expected to elect President Suharto to a third term of office tomorrow.—Reuters.

# Cuban minister ends visit to Ethiopia

From Charles Harrison  
 Nairobi, March 21

Senior Isidoro Malmierca Peol, the Cuban Foreign Minister, has left Addis Ababa after a four-day visit to Ethiopia during which he had lengthy discussions with Ethiopian leaders and met frontline commanders on a visit to some of the areas until recently occupied by Somali forces.

Addis Ababa radio quoted the Cuban minister as saying that his talks were a "tangible contribution to the further development and the strengthening of fraternal relations between the two socialist countries."

No precise details have been given of the subjects covered but Senior Peol was said to have discussed matters concerning the forthcoming non-aligned summit meeting due to take place in Havana.

Senior Peol visited Dire Dawa, one of the main bases from which Cuban forces operated with the Ethiopian Army in retaking the Ogaden from the Somalis earlier this month.

The radio said he had talks with frontline commanders in the area and inspected some of the arms captured by the Ethiopian forces. He said these confirmed the involvement of Nato and other "reactionary" countries in the Somali invasion of Ethiopia.

Mr Richard Moose, President Carter's Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, was still in Mogadishu today, having extended his stay. He toured some development projects, including the

resettlement area in southern Somalia for former nomads. Mr Moose is expected to further talks with President Siad Barre on a regional military aid now that Somalia has withdrawn its forces from the Ogaden. So far, the Somalis have not agreed to renounce publicly all claims adjoining areas of East Kenya and Djibouti which are mainly populated by So-

The United States insists such claims must be renounced as a basis for future peace talks.

Nairobi, March 21.—Guerrillas today reported they had inflicted heavy losses on Soviet and Cuban-supplied Ethiopian forces in the Ogaden region.

It was the first reported fighting since an Ethiopian offensive led by Cuban-supplied guerrilla forces in the earlier this month.

As a result of the Ogaden guerrilla Somali troops withdrawing from the Ogaden, the guerrillas are carrying out fighting to full objective of ending the rule in the region.

The guerrilla newspaper, published in Mogadishu, reported that the Ethiopian forces suffered heavy losses in fighting near Goro.

Mr grant Britain has a film grant to Somalia to increase its technical programme to that Mrs Judith Barr, for Overseas Development announced yesterday.

# Silent prayers at church walls in Addis Ababa

Continued from page 1

and sent home. The parents often are forbidden to mourn and to hold the traditional mourning ceremonies.

Apart from the sub-district prisons, there are the big government jails. They are being filled indiscriminately with victims of malicious denunciations. Every night the officers in charge of these prisons receive lists of names and have then to decide how to dispose of the prisoners.

Some are given the chance of living another day, others are being locked up for a while and then taken by lorry into the streets where they are publicly shot. About 100 or 150 people are being killed in that way every night.

People in Ethiopia ask what are the international organizations doing, many of whom have offices in Addis Ababa. Their officials are driven in limousines past these corpses, they hear the shootings and then they go on drinking whisky at parties.

The general opinion here is that the Russians are forcing the Ethiopians to kill their countrymen. They have been told that only by red terror can the will of the people be broken and all be forced to become communists. Some have been broken, but many more have become mentally deranged.

The talk of a non-political church must seem utterly absurd in the face of the horrors committed here. Such talk is a sin against the Holy Ghost.

We hear shots; we see and hear at regular intervals, the huge Russian freight aircraft. Some people whisper to me that in their sub district 300 young people were arrested last night—perhaps 80 in another sub-district. But nobody dares to say that aloud.

In one family, father, mother and all the older children were arrested, but three small children, under the age of six were left behind. None of the neighbours dares to take care of them, would amount to a death sentence. To help these children would be an act of Christian compassion; yet it would also be a political act of daring.

Passing Mexico Square we see three corpses and much blood. Next to the corpses are the usual notes. As we reach the church people touch the church walls with their lips, hands and foreheads—and pray silently.

After the service a friend told me that his daughter was arrested last Friday. Three hundred people were thrown into the district jail that night. They had to sit on the bare floor. If anyone dozed off he was immediately assaulted and called anarchist, feudalist, and exploiter of the people. Of the 300 no fewer than 56 were eventually taken away and shot in the streets.

The sermon in the churches should be about those violent deaths which everyone sees in the streets—but who dares? When I returned from the service in the afternoon I saw at many doors and gates, large posters reading "The Red Terror shall flourish". Woe to an owner who dares to remove a poster which in fact announces his own impending murder.

The imam at the great mosque was hit and fell in the ground, seemingly dead. But later he recovered. When the Military Government heard of this they invited him and expressed regret. He was told: "Is it not terrible that anarchists should have stormed your mosque and killed so many innocent people?"

The old imam replied: "In our district there are no anarchists. You have done this, but why? There were only poor and simple people in the mosque standing there with the Koran in their hand. We prayed for rain and for bread, yet you have killed 50 of them. Why?"

He received no reply the next day he was away and has not been of since.

Today there were many corpses in the. The red terror is not claimed in posters and but also on the radio. One witness told that a leader is responsible for political instruction in Members of the Politburo to explain to children, apply the red terror to neighbour who is opp the revolution.

The Mayor of Addis said today that in some six weeks the red terror have cleansed the city opponents of the re. Then it would be those who are neutral.

District guards visit as well. Unable to write, they insist on passages from the Bible read out to ideological cleansers piano in the church as ticularly suspect; they vined that it is a red Central Intelligence. They open it and find wires.

Blood fills the Mothers are demot worry. But worry is right word. It is a tion of all the senses question: when will it turn of my child, who body be placed in frn door.

The blood in the s thick like oil. It does appear. At times a n appear next to a cor ing: Sorry, this kill due to a mistaken ident Some priests of th dox Church are trying to terms with the res to make arrangements red terror. The wants the church and mic authorities to co seminar to determine rect political orientati

A priest called Solon is responsible for Si vince, has volunteered vene such a conference Everybody knows means: the leaders church are to learn Lentenism and to agree is their duty in condon blood. Next to the corpses explain the measures government and in apt red terror and the nation of the Somalis.

Mr Solomon and one colleague of his, Mr Shait, were in Moscow at the great peace representing the Chris Muslims of Ethiopia.

Visitors who come leave quickly can ou what is really hap When the present state had killed three predecessors and the to his fellow-chairmen newspapers had to s nel Atnafi had to be put the Ethiopian above ideology he i well-being of the peo highly that the appi scientific socialism.

The tortures resort the sub-districts are The methods and t system have been in From Eastern Europe ticularly East Germ secret security office general from the Democratic Republic.

The recruitment, ground seemingly dead. But later he recovered. When the Military Government heard of this they invited him and expressed regret. He was told: "Is it not terrible that anarchists should have stormed your mosque and killed so many innocent people?"



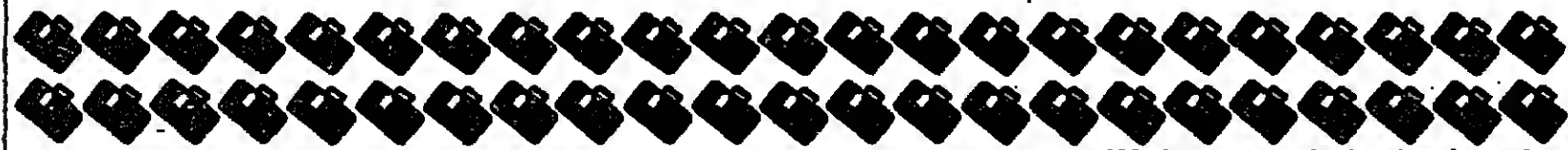

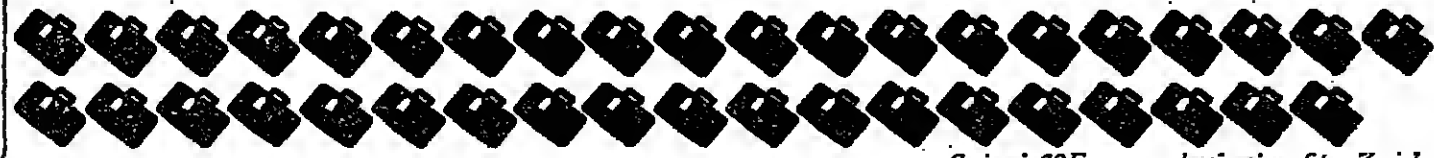



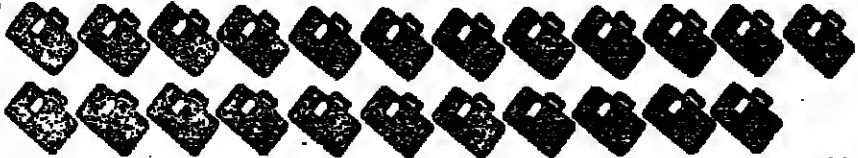
The old imam replied: "In our district there are no anarchists. You have done this, but why? There were only poor and simple people in the mosque standing there with the Koran in their hand. We prayed for rain and for bread, yet you have killed 50 of them. Why?"

Thanks to your get up and go, we offer more places in Europe to get up and go to.

We fly to more international destinations in Europe from our home base than any other European airline flies from theirs.  
 And with good reason.  
 Over the years, the initiative of the British businessman has taken him to markets

that many of his European competitors have been slow to exploit.  
 So as British trade has grown so has our route map.  
 Today, flying to more than just the obvious places gives you a distinct edge.

Because while your competitors are sitting around waiting for connections, you can already be getting down to business, having flown directly to your destination.  
 When you travel to Europe, fly the flag and feel at home.

	British Airways 58 European destinations from Heathrow.
	Air France 48 European destinations from Paris.
	KLM 46 European destinations from Amsterdam.
	SAS 45 European destinations from Copenhagen.
	Swissair 39 European destinations from Zurich.
	Lufthansa 38 European destinations from Frankfurt.
	Sabena 31 European destinations from Brussels.
	Alitalia 27 European destinations from Rome.
	Iberia 23 European destinations from Madrid.

British  
 airways

We'll take more care of you



John Smith



Jelly notes

## OVERSEAS

## in minister to Ethiopia

HARRISON

21

The Minister for Overseas Development, Mr. Peter Carr, is expected to visit Ethiopia in the near future.

The visit is part of a series of missions to African countries.

The Minister will be accompanied by a senior official.

The visit is expected to last several weeks.

The Minister will be in Addis Ababa.

The visit is part of a series of missions to African countries.

The Minister will be accompanied by a senior official.

The visit is expected to last several weeks.

The Minister will be in Addis Ababa.

The visit is part of a series of missions to African countries.

The Minister will be accompanied by a senior official.

The visit is expected to last several weeks.

The Minister will be in Addis Ababa.

The visit is part of a series of missions to African countries.

The Minister will be accompanied by a senior official.

The visit is expected to last several weeks.

The Minister will be in Addis Ababa.

The visit is part of a series of missions to African countries.

The Minister will be accompanied by a senior official.

The visit is expected to last several weeks.

The Minister will be in Addis Ababa.

The visit is part of a series of missions to African countries.

The Minister will be accompanied by a senior official.

The visit is expected to last several weeks.

The Minister will be in Addis Ababa.

The visit is part of a series of missions to African countries.

The Minister will be accompanied by a senior official.

The visit is expected to last several weeks.

The Minister will be in Addis Ababa.

The visit is part of a series of missions to African countries.

The Minister will be accompanied by a senior official.

The visit is expected to last several weeks.

The Minister will be in Addis Ababa.

The visit is part of a series of missions to African countries.

The Minister will be accompanied by a senior official.

The visit is expected to last several weeks.

The Minister will be in Addis Ababa.

The visit is part of a series of missions to African countries.

The Minister will be accompanied by a senior official.

The visit is expected to last several weeks.

The Minister will be in Addis Ababa.

The visit is part of a series of missions to African countries.

The Minister will be accompanied by a senior official.

The visit is expected to last several weeks.

The Minister will be in Addis Ababa.

The visit is part of a series of missions to African countries.

The Minister will be accompanied by a senior official.

The visit is expected to last several weeks.

The Minister will be in Addis Ababa.

The visit is part of a series of missions to African countries.

The Minister will be accompanied by a senior official.

The visit is expected to last several weeks.

The Minister will be in Addis Ababa.

The visit is part of a series of missions to African countries.

The Minister will be accompanied by a senior official.

The visit is expected to last several weeks.

The Minister will be in Addis Ababa.

The visit is part of a series of missions to African countries.

The Minister will be accompanied by a senior official.

The visit is expected to last several weeks.

The Minister will be in Addis Ababa.

The visit is part of a series of missions to African countries.

The Minister will be accompanied by a senior official.

The visit is expected to last several weeks.

The Minister will be in Addis Ababa.

The visit is part of a series of missions to African countries.

The Minister will be accompanied by a senior official.

The visit is expected to last several weeks.

The Minister will be in Addis Ababa.

The visit is part of a series of missions to African countries.

The Minister will be accompanied by a senior official.

The visit is expected to last several weeks.

The Minister will be in Addis Ababa.

The visit is part of a series of missions to African countries.

The Minister will be accompanied by a senior official.

The visit is expected to last several weeks.

The Minister will be in Addis Ababa.

The visit is part of a series of missions to African countries.

The Minister will be accompanied by a senior official.

The visit is expected to last several weeks.

The Minister will be in Addis Ababa.

The visit is part of a series of missions to African countries.

The Minister will be accompanied by a senior official.

The visit is expected to last several weeks.

The Minister will be in Addis Ababa.

The visit is part of a series of missions to African countries.

The Minister will be accompanied by a senior official.

The visit is expected to last several weeks.

The Minister will be in Addis Ababa.

The visit is part of a series of missions to African countries.

The Minister will be accompanied by a senior official.

The visit is expected to last several weeks.

The Minister will be in Addis Ababa.



Heavy rain forces farmers to move their cattle to high ground in New South Wales.

## Over 800 made homeless as floodwaters invade towns

Sydney, March 21

Heavy rain in parts of New South Wales over the last 24 hours has caused severe flooding in the south-eastern part of the State.

More than 800 people have been made homeless.

The flooding has caused severe damage to property.

The water has reached a level of 10 feet in some places.

The flooding has caused severe damage to property.

The water has reached a level of 10 feet in some places.

The flooding has caused severe damage to property.

The water has reached a level of 10 feet in some places.

The flooding has caused severe damage to property.

The water has reached a level of 10 feet in some places.

The flooding has caused severe damage to property.

The water has reached a level of 10 feet in some places.

The flooding has caused severe damage to property.

The water has reached a level of 10 feet in some places.

The flooding has caused severe damage to property.

The water has reached a level of 10 feet in some places.

The flooding has caused severe damage to property.

The water has reached a level of 10 feet in some places.

The flooding has caused severe damage to property.

The water has reached a level of 10 feet in some places.

The flooding has caused severe damage to property.

The water has reached a level of 10 feet in some places.

The flooding has caused severe damage to property.

The water has reached a level of 10 feet in some places.

The flooding has caused severe damage to property.

The water has reached a level of 10 feet in some places.

The flooding has caused severe damage to property.

The water has reached a level of 10 feet in some places.

The flooding has caused severe damage to property.

The water has reached a level of 10 feet in some places.

The flooding has caused severe damage to property.

The water has reached a level of 10 feet in some places.

The flooding has caused severe damage to property.

The water has reached a level of 10 feet in some places.

The flooding has caused severe damage to property.

The water has reached a level of 10 feet in some places.

The flooding has caused severe damage to property.

The water has reached a level of 10 feet in some places.

The flooding has caused severe damage to property.

The water has reached a level of 10 feet in some places.

The flooding has caused severe damage to property.

The water has reached a level of 10 feet in some places.

The flooding has caused severe damage to property.

The water has reached a level of 10 feet in some places.

The flooding has caused severe damage to property.

The water has reached a level of 10 feet in some places.

The flooding has caused severe damage to property.

The water has reached a level of 10 feet in some places.

The flooding has caused severe damage to property.

The water has reached a level of 10 feet in some places.

The flooding has caused severe damage to property.

The water has reached a level of 10 feet in some places.

The flooding has caused severe damage to property.

The water has reached a level of 10 feet in some places.

The flooding has caused severe damage to property.

The water has reached a level of 10 feet in some places.

The flooding has caused severe damage to property.

The water has reached a level of 10 feet in some places.

The flooding has caused severe damage to property.

The water has reached a level of 10 feet in some places.

The flooding has caused severe damage to property.

The water has reached a level of 10 feet in some places.

The flooding has caused severe damage to property.

The water has reached a level of 10 feet in some places.

The flooding has caused severe damage to property.

The water has reached a level of 10 feet in some places.

The flooding has caused severe damage to property.

The water has reached a level of 10 feet in some places.

The flooding has caused severe damage to property.

The water has reached a level of 10 feet in some places.

The flooding has caused severe damage to property.

The water has reached a level of 10 feet in some places.

The flooding has caused severe damage to property.

## Author fears for Soviet citizenship if he travels

Moscow, March 21

Vladimir Voinovich, the Russian novelist, said today that he was refusing invitations to lecture in the West because he feared to lose his Soviet citizenship if he left the country.

He was expelled from the Writers' Union in 1974.

Mr Voinovich, whose satirical novel on wartime Russia, *The Adventures of Private Chonkin*, has won critical praise in the West, said that he had intended to apply for permission to make a visit abroad but would not now do so.

He had made this decision after the Soviet Government recently deprived Moslav Rostropovich, the cellist, his wife Galina Vishnevskaya, the singer, and former General Pyotr Grigorenko of their citizenship while they were in the West.

Mr Voinovich said in a statement made available to Western journalists: "I have understood that any trip of my own would be the same as voluntary exile and therefore I am changing my previous plans."

He has invitations from the American Pen Club, Columbia University, the universities of Wisconsin and Missouri, the British National Book League, the Georges Pompidou Centre in Paris and the Savarian Fine Arts Academy.

Mr Voinovich today issued a copy of a letter he had written to Mr Nikolai Shchelokov, the Minister of the Interior, saying that the police in Ordzhonikidze, in the southern Ukraine, had told his father last month that he was missing from home and feared dead. Two weeks after hearing this his mother, who had been ill, died.

Mr Voinovich said that the police had also told his relatives in other parts of the country the same story.

Moscow police knew he was alive and well because they had been to his home to question him on his income at the time he was said to be missing, the letter said.—Reuter.

## Yugoslav trial of pro-Soviet exile

From Dassa Terzian

Belgrade, March 21

Mr Mileta Perovic, a leading Yugoslav exile, who was kidnapped in Switzerland last summer, goes on trial tomorrow on charges of plotting to overthrow the government with the intent of bringing Yugoslavia into the Soviet bloc.

If convicted he faces the death penalty, though such a sentence is usually commuted immediately to 20 years' imprisonment.

The indictment covers a period of 20 years beginning with his escape to Albania with a group of Soviet sympathizers in 1957. He then resided for 15 years in the Soviet Union from where he is alleged to have conducted a conspiracy against the Titoist regime culminating in an abortive attempt to set up an illicit Communist party in Yugoslavia in 1974.

The attempt failed and 14 people who had attended a meeting at which Mr Perovic, then still living in the Soviet Union, was elected secretary-general, were arrested.

Mr Perovic admitted being the chief ideologist and organizer of this attempt. After Yugoslav protests to the Soviet Union, the Soviet authorities sent him to the West.

Another Yugoslav pro-Soviet exile, Mr Vlado Dapcevic, also disappeared in similar circumstances from a hotel in Bucharest three years ago. He later accused the Yugoslav police of kidnapping him. He was sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment on charges similar to those faced by Mr Perovic.

## Freed S African editor given new paper

From Eric Marsden

Johannesburg, March 21

Mr Percy Qoboza, who was released two weeks ago after six months in detention without trial, is to become editor next month of the Transvaal edition of *The Post and the Weekend Post*.These are the newspapers which have taken over much of the readership of *The World*, the Johannesburg daily newspaper which Mr Qoboza was editing when he was arrested on October 19 last year.The *World* remains banned and last November its registration as a newspaper lapsed.

This meant that if the ban on the newspaper was lifted its proprietors would be liable for a deposit of up to £12,000 to register it.

Mr Qoboza was one of about 50 prominent black leaders freed last October. Nine others were freed with him.

early this month. Those still held include his colleague, Mr Aggrey Khashe, who was editor of the *Weekend World*.The *Post*, a Durban newspaper, incorporated a Transvaal edition to fill the gap left by *The World*. It and the Sunday version are produced in the offices vacated by *The World* and have retained some of the features of the banned newspaper.

Mr Qoboza, who was released by order of Mr James Kruger, the Minister of Justice, was told that no conditions have been set for his freedom. Mr Kruger added, however, that he could give no guarantee that Mr Qoboza would be immune from further action against him.

Before the banning of *The World*, Mr Qoboza was called to by Mr Vorster, the Prime Minister, and Mr Kruger and told his newspaper was propagating violence.

## Chairman Hua likely to visit N Korea

Peking, March 21

Chairman Hua Kuo-feng is likely to visit North Korea next month, sources said in Peking today.

It would be Mr Hua's first journey abroad and the first by a party chairman since Mao Tse-tung attended the fortieth anniversary celebrations of the Russian revolution in Moscow in November, 1957.

President Kim Il Sung of North Korea last paid an official visit to Peking in May, 1975.

China has been pursuing a more active foreign policy over the past year. Mr Li Hsiao-chien, a Deputy Prime Minister, returned today from a visit to Bangladesh after previously spending five days in the Philippines.

Mr Teng Hsiao-ping, the Deputy Prime Minister, visited Burma and Nepal in January and February.

A number of Chinese delegations are expected to travel abroad in the next few months. Sources said that Deputy Prime Ministers would visit West Europe, and possibly Africa this year.—Reuter.

## Cambodia troops accused of mass killings

Hongkong, March 21

Hundreds of Cambodian troops were killed in fighting around the coastal town of Ha Tien and the town of Bupod north of Hoi Chi Minh City (Saigon) Hanoi radio reported tonight.

It accused the Cambodian soldiers of having massacred hundreds of Vietnamese civilians, mostly old people, women and children.

A Vietnamese survivor estimated that 90 per cent of the 300 inhabitants of the hamlet in Kien Giang province had been massacred. The radio said that even new-born babies were killed.—Agence France-Press.

## Terrorist raid

Bogota, March 21

Terrorists with sub-machine guns overran a town in northern Colombia, killing a policeman and making off into the surrounding hills with arms, medical drugs and money.

## Polish woman sails round the world single handed

Warsaw, March 21

A Polish yachswoman has become the first woman to sail single handed round the world, the news agency PAP reported today.

Mrs Krystyna Chojnowska-Liskiewicz, who is 41, and a shipbuilding engineer, completed her voyage in just under two years on board the 22ft yacht *Marynka*.

She was ahead of Miss Naomi James of Britain and Miss Brigitte Oudry of France, who are both attempting a similar feat.

Mrs Liskiewicz was expected in Las Palmas in the Canary Islands in three or four weeks. She told PAP by radio: "There were times when I thought I would never manage it, but now it is all over."

She was feared missing in the Atlantic for more than a month until she made contact with a Polish Antarctic station on March 3 or 4. She left Cape Town on the final leg of her voyage on February 5.

Her voyage round the world was complete when she crossed her outward route about 1,800 miles south-west of the Canary Islands.

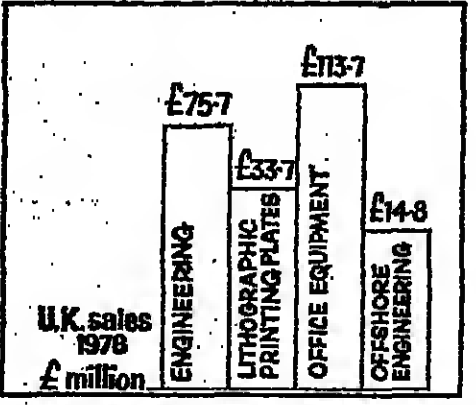
She said that the last part of her journey to Las Palmas would be "like a stroll" and added: "I think I can do without sailing for some time now."

Mrs Liskiewicz sailed more than 28,500 miles crossing the Atlantic, the Panama Canal, the Pacific to Australia, the Indian Ocean to South Africa and then turning north to the Canaries.

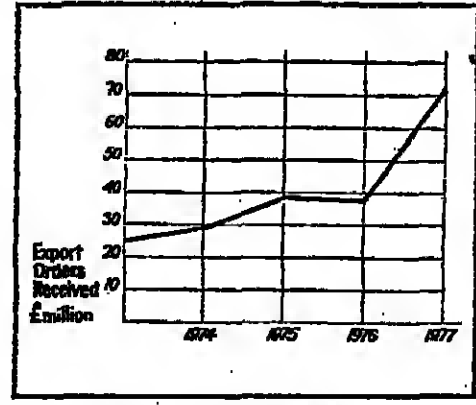
Miss James, on board Express Crusader and Miss Oudry, on board Géa, both have some way to go in their attempts to sail round the world.

Mrs Liskiewicz had kidney trouble last year and had to undergo two weeks of hospital treatment in Australia. Born in Warsaw she began sailing at school and received a captain's certificate in 1966.—Reuter.

## Some facts about Vickers. What we make. Where we sell. And why we succeed.



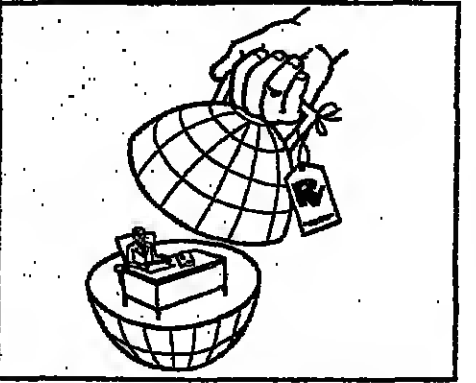
**Our Main U.K. Sales Areas.**  
In 1977, we continued to achieve outstanding results in such important product areas as engineering, printing plates and supplies through Howson-Algraphy, office equipment through Roneo Vickers and Offshore Engineering.



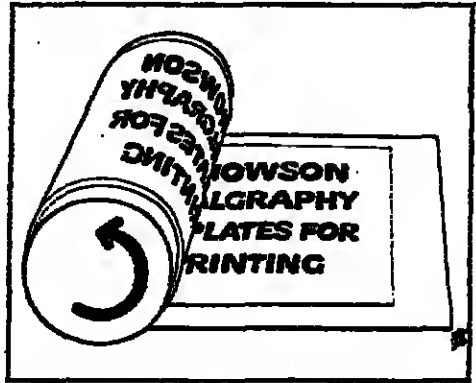
**Our Export Orders.**  
Vickers exports from the U.K. have risen dramatically and we have moved higher and higher in the export league. Export orders taken in 1977 were almost double those received in 1976.



**Our Strength.**  
Our financial strength is based on using our technical abilities to develop our profitable business.



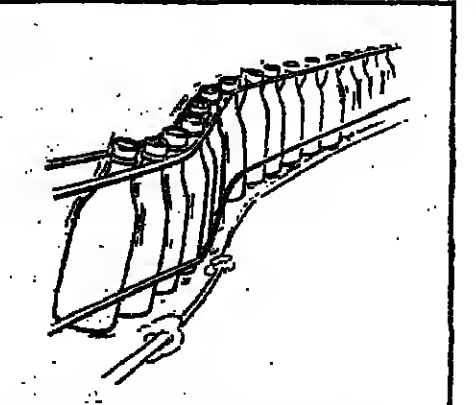
**World Office Equipment Sales.**  
Roneo Vickers sells five thousand different office products in 60 countries and the new £2.5 million re-building at Romford due to be completed this year will give still greater export capability.



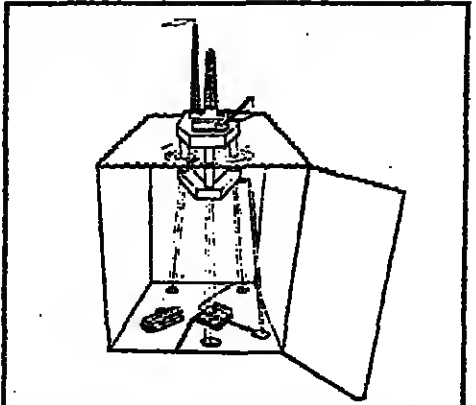
**Expansion in Printing Products.**  
Increasing world demand for Howson-Algraphy lithographic printing plates has led to the planning of a multi-million pound project at Leeds, with new production and research facilities.



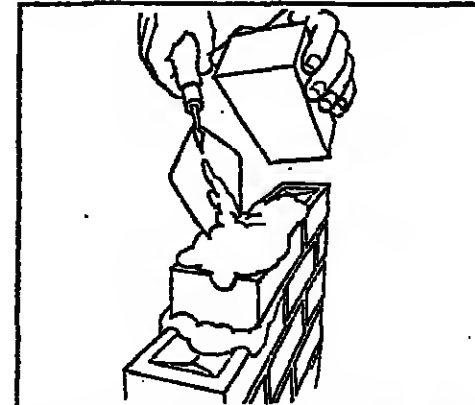
**Sales Success in Tough Markets.**  
Vickers develops advanced new products for tomorrow's needs, and sells them throughout the world. Sales successes for incubators, blood analysers and microscopes have been achieved in such competitive markets as USA and Japan.



**Engineers to the World.**  
Sales of high-speed drilling plant in Hong Kong and elsewhere in China, a railway workshop in Hong Kong and metal de-carbonisation plants in South America, all contributed to Vickers engineering success throughout the world.



**Offshore Engineering.**  
Vickers are world leaders in offshore engineering and are now working on revolutionary new techniques to help oil and gas exploration in deeper and more hostile waters.



**Our Future is Building on Success.**  
At every stage of its development Vickers have come up with the new techniques to meet tomorrow's needs. Building on strength will go on providing the answers to customers problems.

The achievements of the Vickers Group are firmly based on our ability to know the things we do well and then go out and sell them throughout the world.

As we have built our sales successes on strength so we continue to build new plant to meet future needs.



# N Sea oil revenues to be used for industrial and energy investment as well as tax cuts

House of Commons

The Government intended that the revenues from North Sea oil should be used in four main areas, the Prime Minister said in a statement on the White Paper, *The Challenge of North Sea Oil*.

These four are: industrial investment; funds to develop energy conservation; reduction in the levels of personal taxation; and the improvement of certain essential services.

Mr. James Callaghan (Cardiff, South-East, Lab.) said: "I thank all those who research work, technology, skill, and enterprise, which have made this great new resource available to our country."

The purpose of the White Paper is to give Parliament and the country an account of this new resource, its consequences for the economy and how the Government believes that it should be used.

The development of North Sea oil has given us a new industrial resource of the highest quality which has brought more than 100,000 new jobs, including some 60,000 to Scotland. This industry is now becoming a major part of the success of British technology in the North Sea by pursuing similar outlets in other parts of the world, where it is not to the benefit of our country.

It is interesting to note that the technology and expertise that this new British industry can offer to other parts of the world, where it is not to the benefit of our country, is the same technology and expertise that we need for the next decade or more.

The rate at which it is pumped ashore will help determine the time when it will be taken to the refineries and then to the distribution points of the 1980s and 1990s.

The oil will increase Britain's resources in oil and gas, which will increase our national income by about £5,000m a year by the mid-1980s. Second, it will help our balance of payments by about

£5,000m to £9,000m a year by the mid-1980s.

Third, thanks to the action taken by the Government to offset the effect of the policy we found on coming into office under which a high proportion of oil is in the hands of overseas-owned companies, it will in future add substantially to the national revenue. The estimate is that total revenue from the North Sea, including gas, will approach £4,000m a year by the 1990s.

In considering how best these benefits should be used, the Government has been conscious above all that the oil is a valuable but temporary bonus. It will last for many years but not indefinitely. Our objective is that when the British economy and British society will have been strengthened by its use and not weakened.

The Government's conclusion is that the benefits should be concentrated in four main areas.

First, there will be more resources for industrial investment to reequip our industries, so that the next two decades and create new jobs. The full value of such new investment will only be realised if it is coupled with higher productivity to enable us to compete successfully in the world.

The Government has an important role to play through the system of investment incentives, selective assistance, and the work of the National Enterprise Board and development agencies.

Most of the new investment will be financed by industry itself. It will be taken to the refineries and then to the distribution points of the 1980s and 1990s.

Second, we shall increase the funds devoted to energy conservation and to new energy investment—our immensely valuable

coal reserves, nuclear and other resources—to be ready for the time when the flow of oil diminishes.

Third, the Government will reduce the level of personal taxation so as to increase take-home pay and work incentives.

Fourth, we will improve the standard of certain essential services: rebuild the inner cities, train and retrain more people to equip them with the necessary industrial skills, and improve our social services.

The Government very carefully considered a proposal to create a separate fund for North Sea oil revenues and expenditure. On the surface it is an attractive idea but for the reasons explained in the White Paper we conclude that separating and identifying the public spending or the tax relief specifically made possible by North Sea oil.

The Government will, however, present to Parliament an annual report showing how the priorities set out in the White Paper are being met.

To sum up, the Government's policy is to use the proceeds of North Sea oil to strengthen the country's industrial and social base, and to bring to fulfilment the national recovery that has already begun. (Labour cheers.)

Mr. Margaret Thatcher, Leader of the Opposition (Barnes, Con. Lab.) said: "The White Paper is called *The Challenge of North Sea Oil* and the real challenge is not in spending the proceeds but in exploring and bringing it ashore. That is a task which has not been completed and is exclusively by private enterprise. (Conservative cheers and Labour laughter.)"

Mr. Callaghan takes an unnecessary swipe at overseas companies helping in that process. Without the right sort of policy the Prime Minister would probably not be in a

position to be making this statement about how the revenue is to be spent. If other countries made the same mistake as we did, Mr. Callaghan has made on other countries, this country would be the poorer for it. (Labour interrupting on a standing up for BP.)

Secondly, this document states again arguments and courses of action which have already been well rehearsed.

Only one choice faces the British Government—where the extra revenues are spent by the decision of the Government and Whitehall or according to the wishes of the people, by cuts in taxation.

We believe that the latter choice could go by cuts in taxation and that people will decide how to spend or to save their money.

That, we think, will contribute to greater profits of British companies. If we get investment, we shall get jobs.

Finally, as Mr. Callaghan refers to a report already being made, according to the report, the production of manufacturing companies was lower at the end of 1977 than at the end of 1976.

Mr. Callaghan correctly referred to the efforts which have been made in exploring and bringing the oil ashore. That is why the national recovery that has already begun. (Labour cheers.)

Mr. Callaghan takes an unnecessary swipe at overseas companies helping in that process. Without the right sort of policy the Prime Minister would probably not be in a

position to be making this statement about how the revenue is to be spent. If other countries made the same mistake as we did, Mr. Callaghan has made on other countries, this country would be the poorer for it. (Labour interrupting on a standing up for BP.)

Secondly, this document states again arguments and courses of action which have already been well rehearsed.

Only one choice faces the British Government—where the extra revenues are spent by the decision of the Government and Whitehall or according to the wishes of the people, by cuts in taxation.

We believe that the latter choice could go by cuts in taxation and that people will decide how to spend or to save their money.

That, we think, will contribute to greater profits of British companies. If we get investment, we shall get jobs.

Finally, as Mr. Callaghan refers to a report already being made, according to the report, the production of manufacturing companies was lower at the end of 1977 than at the end of 1976.

Mr. Callaghan correctly referred to the efforts which have been made in exploring and bringing the oil ashore. That is why the national recovery that has already begun. (Labour cheers.)

Mr. Callaghan takes an unnecessary swipe at overseas companies helping in that process. Without the right sort of policy the Prime Minister would probably not be in a

position to be making this statement about how the revenue is to be spent. If other countries made the same mistake as we did, Mr. Callaghan has made on other countries, this country would be the poorer for it. (Labour interrupting on a standing up for BP.)

Secondly, this document states again arguments and courses of action which have already been well rehearsed.

Only one choice faces the British Government—where the extra revenues are spent by the decision of the Government and Whitehall or according to the wishes of the people, by cuts in taxation.

We believe that the latter choice could go by cuts in taxation and that people will decide how to spend or to save their money.

That, we think, will contribute to greater profits of British companies. If we get investment, we shall get jobs.

Finally, as Mr. Callaghan refers to a report already being made, according to the report, the production of manufacturing companies was lower at the end of 1977 than at the end of 1976.

Mr. Callaghan correctly referred to the efforts which have been made in exploring and bringing the oil ashore. That is why the national recovery that has already begun. (Labour cheers.)

Mr. Callaghan takes an unnecessary swipe at overseas companies helping in that process. Without the right sort of policy the Prime Minister would probably not be in a

position to be making this statement about how the revenue is to be spent. If other countries made the same mistake as we did, Mr. Callaghan has made on other countries, this country would be the poorer for it. (Labour interrupting on a standing up for BP.)

Secondly, this document states again arguments and courses of action which have already been well rehearsed.

Only one choice faces the British Government—where the extra revenues are spent by the decision of the Government and Whitehall or according to the wishes of the people, by cuts in taxation.

We believe that the latter choice could go by cuts in taxation and that people will decide how to spend or to save their money.

That, we think, will contribute to greater profits of British companies. If we get investment, we shall get jobs.

Finally, as Mr. Callaghan refers to a report already being made, according to the report, the production of manufacturing companies was lower at the end of 1977 than at the end of 1976.

Mr. Callaghan correctly referred to the efforts which have been made in exploring and bringing the oil ashore. That is why the national recovery that has already begun. (Labour cheers.)

Mr. Callaghan takes an unnecessary swipe at overseas companies helping in that process. Without the right sort of policy the Prime Minister would probably not be in a

position to be making this statement about how the revenue is to be spent. If other countries made the same mistake as we did, Mr. Callaghan has made on other countries, this country would be the poorer for it. (Labour interrupting on a standing up for BP.)

Secondly, this document states again arguments and courses of action which have already been well rehearsed.

Only one choice faces the British Government—where the extra revenues are spent by the decision of the Government and Whitehall or according to the wishes of the people, by cuts in taxation.

We believe that the latter choice could go by cuts in taxation and that people will decide how to spend or to save their money.

That, we think, will contribute to greater profits of British companies. If we get investment, we shall get jobs.

Finally, as Mr. Callaghan refers to a report already being made, according to the report, the production of manufacturing companies was lower at the end of 1977 than at the end of 1976.

Mr. Callaghan correctly referred to the efforts which have been made in exploring and bringing the oil ashore. That is why the national recovery that has already begun. (Labour cheers.)

Mr. Callaghan takes an unnecessary swipe at overseas companies helping in that process. Without the right sort of policy the Prime Minister would probably not be in a

## Forces do not need active trade union

It would be premature to give the trade unions facilities to recruit members of the forces until it was clear to the forces what the trade union would do for them, Mr. Frederick Mulley, Secretary of State for Defence, said.

Mr. Mulley said that the Government was not in a position to give the trade unions facilities to recruit members of the forces until it was clear to the forces what the trade union would do for them.

Mr. Mulley said that the Government was not in a position to give the trade unions facilities to recruit members of the forces until it was clear to the forces what the trade union would do for them.

Mr. Mulley said that the Government was not in a position to give the trade unions facilities to recruit members of the forces until it was clear to the forces what the trade union would do for them.

Mr. Mulley said that the Government was not in a position to give the trade unions facilities to recruit members of the forces until it was clear to the forces what the trade union would do for them.

Mr. Mulley said that the Government was not in a position to give the trade unions facilities to recruit members of the forces until it was clear to the forces what the trade union would do for them.

Mr. Mulley said that the Government was not in a position to give the trade unions facilities to recruit members of the forces until it was clear to the forces what the trade union would do for them.

Mr. Mulley said that the Government was not in a position to give the trade unions facilities to recruit members of the forces until it was clear to the forces what the trade union would do for them.

Mr. Mulley said that the Government was not in a position to give the trade unions facilities to recruit members of the forces until it was clear to the forces what the trade union would do for them.

Mr. Mulley said that the Government was not in a position to give the trade unions facilities to recruit members of the forces until it was clear to the forces what the trade union would do for them.

Mr. Mulley said that the Government was not in a position to give the trade unions facilities to recruit members of the forces until it was clear to the forces what the trade union would do for them.

Mr. Mulley said that the Government was not in a position to give the trade unions facilities to recruit members of the forces until it was clear to the forces what the trade union would do for them.

Mr. Mulley said that the Government was not in a position to give the trade unions facilities to recruit members of the forces until it was clear to the forces what the trade union would do for them.

Mr. Mulley said that the Government was not in a position to give the trade unions facilities to recruit members of the forces until it was clear to the forces what the trade union would do for them.

Mr. Mulley said that the Government was not in a position to give the trade unions facilities to recruit members of the forces until it was clear to the forces what the trade union would do for them.

Mr. Mulley said that the Government was not in a position to give the trade unions facilities to recruit members of the forces until it was clear to the forces what the trade union would do for them.

Mr. Mulley said that the Government was not in a position to give the trade unions facilities to recruit members of the forces until it was clear to the forces what the trade union would do for them.

Mr. Mulley said that the Government was not in a position to give the trade unions facilities to recruit members of the forces until it was clear to the forces what the trade union would do for them.

## Defence minister adamant that Britain will not build new nuclear missiles

The Government had no plans for any new generation of nuclear weapons, Mr. Frederick Mulley, Secretary of State for Defence, said.

Mr. Mulley said that the Government had no plans for any new generation of nuclear weapons.

Mr. Mulley said that the Government had no plans for any new generation of nuclear weapons.

Mr. Mulley said that the Government had no plans for any new generation of nuclear weapons.

Mr. Mulley said that the Government had no plans for any new generation of nuclear weapons.

Mr. Mulley said that the Government had no plans for any new generation of nuclear weapons.

Mr. Mulley said that the Government had no plans for any new generation of nuclear weapons.

Mr. Mulley said that the Government had no plans for any new generation of nuclear weapons.

Mr. Mulley said that the Government had no plans for any new generation of nuclear weapons.

Mr. Mulley said that the Government had no plans for any new generation of nuclear weapons.

Mr. Mulley said that the Government had no plans for any new generation of nuclear weapons.

Mr. Mulley said that the Government had no plans for any new generation of nuclear weapons.

Mr. Mulley said that the Government had no plans for any new generation of nuclear weapons.

Mr. Mulley said that the Government had no plans for any new generation of nuclear weapons.

Mr. Mulley said that the Government had no plans for any new generation of nuclear weapons.

Mr. Mulley said that the Government had no plans for any new generation of nuclear weapons.

Mr. Mulley said that the Government had no plans for any new generation of nuclear weapons.

Mr. Mulley said that the Government had no plans for any new generation of nuclear weapons.

## Fighting for farm price settlement which attacks EEC food surplus

Britain could not afford to relax her determination to prevent unjustified agricultural price increases within the common agricultural policy, Mr. John Gifford, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, said when he opened a debate on CAP prices.

Mr. Gifford said that the Government was not in a position to relax its determination to prevent unjustified agricultural price increases.

Mr. Gifford said that the Government was not in a position to relax its determination to prevent unjustified agricultural price increases.

Mr. Gifford said that the Government was not in a position to relax its determination to prevent unjustified agricultural price increases.

Mr. Gifford said that the Government was not in a position to relax its determination to prevent unjustified agricultural price increases.

Mr. Gifford said that the Government was not in a position to relax its determination to prevent unjustified agricultural price increases.

Mr. Gifford said that the Government was not in a position to relax its determination to prevent unjustified agricultural price increases.

Mr. Gifford said that the Government was not in a position to relax its determination to prevent unjustified agricultural price increases.

Mr. Gifford said that the Government was not in a position to relax its determination to prevent unjustified agricultural price increases.

Mr. Gifford said that the Government was not in a position to relax its determination to prevent unjustified agricultural price increases.

Mr. Gifford said that the Government was not in a position to relax its determination to prevent unjustified agricultural price increases.

Mr. Gifford said that the Government was not in a position to relax its determination to prevent unjustified agricultural price increases.

Mr. Gifford said that the Government was not in a position to relax its determination to prevent unjustified agricultural price increases.

Mr. Gifford said that the Government was not in a position to relax its determination to prevent unjustified agricultural price increases.

Mr. Gifford said that the Government was not in a position to relax its determination to prevent unjustified agricultural price increases.

Mr. Gifford said that the Government was not in a position to relax its determination to prevent unjustified agricultural price increases.

Mr. Gifford said that the Government was not in a position to relax its determination to prevent unjustified agricultural price increases.

Mr. Gifford said that the Government was not in a position to relax its determination to prevent unjustified agricultural price increases.

## Minister condemns disputes in National Health Service

There was too much industrial action in the health service and patients suffered when that happened, Mr. Roland Moyle, Minister of State for Health and Social Security, said.

Mr. Moyle said that the Government was not in a position to tolerate industrial action in the health service.

Mr. Moyle said that the Government was not in a position to tolerate industrial action in the health service.

Mr. Moyle said that the Government was not in a position to tolerate industrial action in the health service.

Mr. Moyle said that the Government was not in a position to tolerate industrial action in the health service.

Mr. Moyle said that the Government was not in a position to tolerate industrial action in the health service.

Mr. Moyle said that the Government was not in a position to tolerate industrial action in the health service.

Mr. Moyle said that the Government was not in a position to tolerate industrial action in the health service.

Mr. Moyle said that the Government was not in a position to tolerate industrial action in the health service.

Mr. Moyle said that the Government was not in a position to tolerate industrial action in the health service.

Mr. Moyle said that the Government was not in a position to tolerate industrial action in the health service.

Mr. Moyle said that the Government was not in a position to tolerate industrial action in the health service.

Mr. Moyle said that the Government was not in a position to tolerate industrial action in the health service.

Mr. Moyle said that the Government was not in a position to tolerate industrial action in the health service.

Mr. Moyle said that the Government was not in a position to tolerate industrial action in the health service.

Mr. Moyle said that the Government was not in a position to tolerate industrial action in the health service.

Mr. Moyle said that the Government was not in a position to tolerate industrial action in the health service.

Mr. Moyle said that the Government was not in a position to tolerate industrial action in the health service.

## The world needs economic stimulus

An economic stimulus throughout the world was needed, Mr. James Callaghan, the Prime Minister, said during exchanges about his talks with President Carter on Thursday.

Mr. Callaghan said that the world needed economic stimulus.

Mr. Callaghan said that the world needed economic stimulus.

Mr. Callaghan said that the world needed economic stimulus.

Mr. Callaghan said that the world needed economic stimulus.

Mr. Callaghan said that the world needed economic stimulus.

Mr. Callaghan said that the world needed economic stimulus.

Mr. Callaghan said that the world needed economic stimulus.

Mr. Callaghan said that the world needed economic stimulus.

Mr. Callaghan said that the world needed economic stimulus.

Mr. Callaghan said that the world needed economic stimulus.

Mr. Callaghan said that the world needed economic stimulus.

Mr. Callaghan said that the world needed economic stimulus.

Mr. Callaghan said that the world needed economic stimulus.

Mr. Callaghan said that the world needed economic stimulus.

Mr. Callaghan said that the world needed economic stimulus.

Mr. Callaghan said that the world needed economic stimulus.

Mr. Callaghan said that the world needed economic stimulus.

## PM renews offer of talks on immigration

The Prime Minister renewed his offer to have talks on race relations and immigration during exchanges about the report of the Select Committee on the subject published today.

Mr. Callaghan said that the Government was not in a position to have talks on race relations and immigration.

Mr. Callaghan said that the Government was not in a position to have talks on race relations and immigration.

Mr. Callaghan said that the Government was not in a position to have talks on race relations and immigration.

Mr. Callaghan said that the Government was not in a position to have talks on race relations and immigration.

Mr. Callaghan said that the Government was not in a position to have talks on race relations and immigration.

Mr. Callaghan said that the Government was not in a position to have talks on race relations and immigration.

Mr. Callaghan said that the Government was not in a position to have talks on race relations and immigration.

Mr. Callaghan said that the Government was not in a position to have talks on race relations and immigration.

Mr. Callaghan said that the Government was not in a position to have talks on race relations and immigration.

Mr. Callaghan said that the Government was not in a position to have talks on race relations and immigration.

Mr. Callaghan said that the Government was not in a position to have talks on race relations and immigration.

Mr. Callaghan said that the Government was not in a position to have talks on race relations and immigration.

Mr. Callaghan said that the Government was not in a position to have talks on race relations and immigration.

Mr. Callaghan said that the Government was not in a position to have talks on race relations and immigration.

Mr. Callaghan said that the Government was not in a position to have talks on race relations and immigration.

Mr. Callaghan said that the Government was not in a position to have talks on race relations and immigration.

Mr. Callaghan said that the Government was not in a position to have talks on race relations and immigration.

## MP's Bill to close animal trade loophole

A loophole in the Endangered Species (Import and Export) Act, 1976, which enabled British sea and airports to be used as staging posts in the trade in animals, whose existence was threatened by their continued trapping and killing, should be closed, Mr. Robin Hodgson (Walsall, North, C.) said.

Mr. Hodgson said that the Government was not in a position to close the loophole.

Mr. Hodgson said that the Government was not in a position to close the loophole.

Mr. Hodgson said that the Government was not in a position to close the loophole.

Mr. Hodgson said that the Government was not in a position to close the loophole.

Mr. Hodgson said that the Government was not in a position to close the loophole.

Mr. Hodgson said that the Government was not in a position to close the loophole.

Mr. Hodgson said that the Government was not in a position to close the loophole.

Mr. Hodgson said that the Government was not in a position to close the loophole.

Mr. Hodgson said that the Government was not in a position to close the loophole.

Mr. Hodgson said that the Government was not in a position to close the loophole.

Mr. Hodgson said that the Government was not in a position to











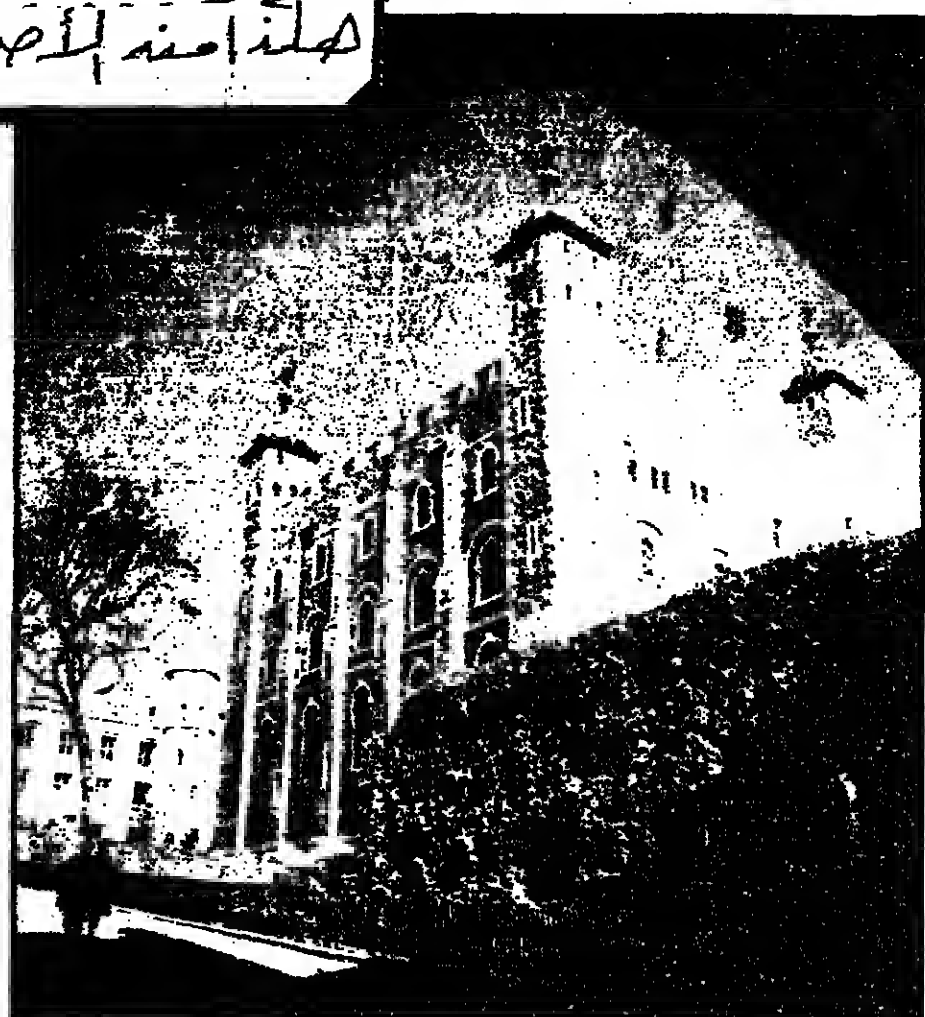








# Tower of London



photographs: Brian Harris

atives are dangerous parts of speech for journalists. encourage extravagance, and invite cantankerous cordence. However, it is difficult to resist describing the Tower of London as the most historic building in England, the world. There is no controversy in saying that it is far more visitors than any other building in the Kingdom.

is a potent 1,000 years old then, the south-east corner of the Roman wall. Two of the Roman river walls were discovered when they were excavating the moat of the White Tower to hold the history gallery for this year's anniversary. They explained a previously unexplained link in the inner curtain wall. The medieval and Victorian builders were merely following the line of the Roman wall. The Roman walls are being left exposed to illustrate the 2,000 years for which this bank of the Thames has been the key to the defence of London. This Roman connexion gave rise to the ancient and absurd tradition that Julius Caesar built the Tower to oppress Londoners: "Ye towers of Julius, London's lasting shame,"

with a curtain wall and bastion towers, which at the time was as significant a strategic advance as the tank. Edward I added the outer wall, towers and moat, so completing the concentric fortifications according to the latest strategy of his day. They cover no fewer than 18 acres.

Pevsner described them unkindly as a vast, sombre, multi-towered group of forbidding buildings in dark elephant grey. The first thing to say about the Tower is that it is the finest example in the world of three medieval fortresses in one. It was a key piece on the feudal chessboard, on which kings, bishops, and castles fought their power struggles.

Whoever held the Tower held the kingdom. England's early kings, when they visited their kingdoms and dukedoms across the Channel, left the key to their kingdom in the care of a constable, who was their most powerful and loyal magnate. The constable is still appointed by the monarch. These days he tends to be a retired officer of great distinction of the Armed Services.

But the Tower has always been much more than a fortress. It is still technically a royal palace, though the main palace buildings south of the White Tower were finally destroyed by Cromwell. Because of its impregnable, the Tower tended to be most used as a palace by uneasy kings in turbulent periods. Until the seventeenth century the symbolic custom survived of the monarch lodging in the Tower until his coronation, and riding from there in procession through the City to Westminster Abbey: the man who held the Tower held the master key to the kingdom, and was therefore competent to be crowned.

In addition to fortress and palace, from time immemorial the Tower has been the repository of the Crown Jewels and the national collections of arms and armour. It is one of the great museums of the world, possibly rivalled only by the Prado and Vienna. During its long history it has also served as the Royal Treasury, the Mint (its crucibles have just been discovered during the rehabilitation of Leges Mount), the law courts, the Royal

Observatory, and the Public Record Office, whose rolls were stored higgledy-piggledy in the glorious royal chapel of St John on the upper two storeys of the White Tower until the nineteenth century.

It was the headquarters of the Board of Ordnance until the last century: the Victorians built a miniature railway to carry the powder from the White Tower to the wharf. It was already a tourist attraction when John Stow published his *Survey of London* in 1598. It was the national menagerie for wild beasts at least from the time of Henry III until the Prince Regent allowed the London Zoological Society to set up its cages in Regent's Park. Where else do you suppose that the Lion Tower, by which you enter the Tower, got its name? The Tower is still a village in which more than 200 people live. The Ceremony of the Keys still takes place every night when the gates are locked. To get into the Tower after midnight you will need to know the password, which changes every day.

For centuries the Tower has been the state prison;

and it is in this role that it lingers in the popular memory, as the grim place into which many entered, but few came out except head first. When he was Constable, the first Duke of Wellington refused to let the Board of Ordnance take over the Bloody Tower on its own significant grounds. He said it was safest to keep state prisoners in the king's domain, under the royal hierarchy of Constable, Resident Governor, and Lieutenant, and it had one of the few drawbridges still working. Here is another grand paradox of the Tower: because it has been so continuously occupied and changed, there is not a single room in our great state prison that can be positively identified as a dungeon.

It is gratifying that there is even a paradox about this year's 900th anniversary. We are not in fact certain that the White Tower was started in 1078, though it was about then. Immediately after his conquest, William built a temporary wooden fortress on the site of the Tower, and prudently removed to Barking away from the "vast and fierce"

and anti-Norman population of London until it was ready.

To hold London permanently he needed a stone fortress, like those of the Carolingian emperors. Accordingly about 1078 he appointed Gundulf, a monk of Bec in Normandy, to build him a Great Tower or Keep of London. Norman monks were the master architects in stone, because of their practice with cathedrals and churches.

Work was still going on in 1097, under William Rufus, Gundulf's frequent shiploads of his favourite pale stone from the quarries of Caen. It was called the White Tower perhaps because of its earliest days there was an inappropriate tradition of whitewashing the bloodstained place inside and outside.

The year 1078 is a better guess for the start of the White Tower than any other year. Accordingly the Department of the Environment has removed the notice outside it, "Begun 1080", on the disingenuous ground that the public might not understand from the "vast and fierce"

celebrate our greatest ancient monument, stately house, and anything else you care to mention.

The principal new work for the anniversary is the history gallery and interpretation centre buried in the original moat, mercifully inconspicuous below ground. This will explain the long history of the Tower with panels, pictures, and models for the three million visitors a year, who trample through at 20,000 a day in the high season. The Master of the Armouries has opened a new oriental gallery for the anniversary. This is a characteristically brilliant display of unique pieces, ranging from the complete Japanese armours that the Shogun gave to James I to the comprehensively documented arms and armour of the East India Company.

We are in the middle of a long-term policy of opening up and conserving more of the Tower. Much has already been done. For example, all the towers are now open to the public. Much work of noble note remains to be done.

Philip Howard

## The Normans didn't stop at the Tower of London. Why should you?

Discover Norman Britain on the Tower's 900th Anniversary

There's a lot more to the Norman Conquest than the Tower of London, 1078 and all that.

When the Normans conquered Britain they started a whole new era in Britain's history. They changed the way the British lived by introducing European culture, law and government, and starting the system which resulted in the "Mother of Parliaments."

They changed the shape of Britain's countryside with their fortifications and love of woods and hunting - William the Conqueror started the New Forest.

But above all, they built. They erected castles, cathedrals and fortresses like the Tower of London. Now you can retrace the steps of the Norman Conquerors and discover the magnificent buildings they left behind them. Just follow the Trails.

### Norman Britain

There are a series of carefully selected routes which take you through many of the loveliest parts of Britain on the way to some of the nation's oldest buildings.

Follow the steps of the Conqueror and see Pevensey where William landed, Hastings, and Battle, scene of the famous 1066 confrontation. Then go on to Dover and Canterbury with its magnificent cathedral. Finish in Rochester whose castle and cathedral were both designed by Gundulf, architect of the Tower of London.

But don't stop in the south-east. The Normans conquered most of Britain and left a huge heritage behind them as you can see from the map opposite. And there are Trails to take you everywhere the Normans went.



Pembroke Castle

### How to follow the Normans

To make it easier for you the Tourist Boards have produced a number of publications which tell you all about Norman Britain - what to see and how to see it. For instance 'Discover Norman Britain' (30p. or 45p post free) details the nine Norman Heritage Trails. And if you've less time to spare the pamphlets 'A Day Out of London' and 'Day Trips from London by Train' give you all the information you need to make the most of your time.

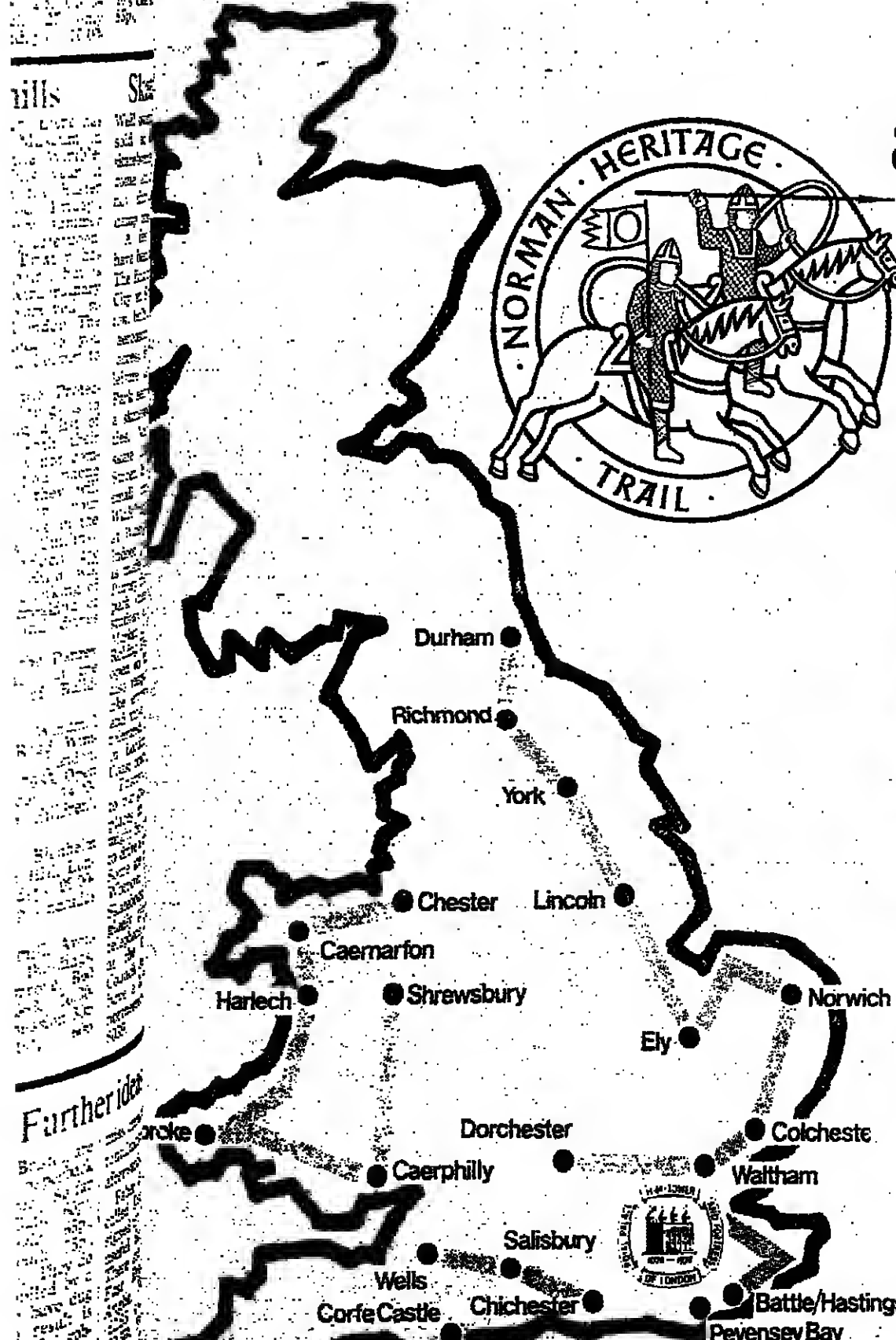
Whether you go by car or public transport it's easy to travel in Britain. And when you want to stay overnight the Tourist Boards have information on anything from Bed and Breakfast to luxury hotels. Illustrated is the BTA Guide to Hotels and Restaurants in Britain (Price £2).

It's easy to get information about the Trails, accommodation and travel from over 500 Information Centres around Britain or from the addresses below.

And if you want to know more about the Tower of London itself, contact the London Tourist Board.

- London Tourist Board, 26 Grosvenor Gardens, London SW1 0UL.
- English Tourist Board, 4 Grosvenor Gardens, London SW1W 0DU.
- Wales Tourist Board, Welcome House, Llandaff, Cardiff CF3 2Z.
- Scottish Tourist Board, 23 Ravelston Terrace, Edinburgh EH4 3EU.
- British Tourist Authority, Queen's House, 64 St. James's Street, London SW1A 1NE.
- 680 Fifth Avenue, New York NY 10019.
- (In New York ask for 'Britain - a land to explore').

**BRITAIN**





## Something to celebrate

waiting queue from the railings on the pavement into the more pleasant waiting area of the gardens.

Proper celebrations begin on April 3, with the first of a series of military band concerts and marching displays. In the morning, taking place 12.30 on Monday evenings during April, May, June and September, is a wide variety of bands, from the pipes and drums of the 6th Gurkha Elizabeth's Own Gurkha

Rifles to the Central Band of the Royal Air Force, has been lined up for the programme.

Their performances, staged at a time when the Tower is about to close for the day, are likely to be a big attraction to homegoing office workers passing the railings

on Tower has anxious to celebrate inside the Tower, and willing to pay \$3 a head for the pleasure, a series of choral evenings has been arranged in the Chapel of St. Peter Ad Vincula each week. The first of these concerts are planned during May, June, July and September, four of them organized by the City Arts Festival and the remainder sponsored by a well-known maker of musical instruments. The concerts are likely to

To mark the Stationary Office in a lavishly book-of-Tower titled *Rock Portraits* by the artist, the Tower's education department of the Environment of the Environment remaining its position. Tower ceremonies those out to the audience, the Tower's Boundaries. Roses: ceremony. Easter state, para-

Sponsorship by a razor maker is perhaps the nearest one can get in modern times to association with some of the more grisly moments in the Tower's history. Financial backings are common even by the distiller of an appropriate brand of gin as much more obvious assistance. The distiller is sponsoring a four-week run of Gilbert and Sullivan's *Yeoman of the Guard*, which begins tonight, with a professional cast performing in a specially-built, 2,800-seat auditorium in the moat. All concerned, including those who buy tickets at between £2 and £5, will be

Beating of the drum tried out every day, session Sunday by the Guards, Yeomen Wardens and children falls due this week. It will be carried out in song on May 4.

The sovereign tronoventenary is fully controlled, a range of official being offered by the Government, the eager for the opportunity well public function. Tower authorities themselves, who are proceeds to a series of events. The Yeoman Wardens staff and their as well as the chapels.

At the top of the

The official programme of events is completed by a series of conferences organized by the Master of the Armureries, the appropriately named Mr. A. V. B. Norman, on the history, formation and growth of the armurery, and on the historical and monumental effigies, on which Mr. Norman is a leading specialist.

As it is government policy to disperse as many tourists as possible to the English Tower, the English Tourist Board is making a serious effort to associate other parts of the country with the Tower cele-

One other piece of construction, being under way in novocentenary year, is historic but none the less welcome: a pedestrian way from Tower Hill underground station into Tower gardens, avoiding the need for the busy pedestrian crossing at Tower Hill, moving a large part of

**THE  
IVORY  
HOUSE**  
ST KATHARINE  
BY THE TOWER

office. "Formerly the Yeoman Gaoler escorted prisoners to their trials", he said. "On their return if the axe was turned towards the prisoner he was for execution." Only on rare occa-

Rudolf Hess spent four days within the walls, but there are now no arrangements for accommodating VIPs, in spite of Sir Charles

The midnight curfew at the Tower and the Cere-

mony of the Keys, are echoes of the time when prisoners were allowed to roam about the fortress during the day. At dusk they were recalled to their quarters by the tolling of a bell, which is still sounded

Three daughters of Mr and Mrs Harton have been married in the Tower. Residents are joined daily

ly like many other people who work with them. There are security guards for the Jewel House and Armouries, and to search visitors' baggage at the entrance, as well as sales staff and additional guides to supplement

The military guard is drawn from the regiment on duty at Buckingham Palace. By a strange quirk, during the war years 1942 to 1945, although the Ceremony of the Keys continued, there

were often no soldiers to guard them.

P.O'L.

# e Tower,

**meanin**  
the keepers of the Tower Hotel  
at the Carvery, for a complete

has to offer 24 hours a day.  
 dining our own Prince's Room.  
 pleasure, one of the top  
 day from your breakfast

London E 9LD.

**A night in the Tower, takes on a whole new meaning today.**


Unlike the stuff of the older establishment across the way, the keepers of the Tower Hotel intend to make your stay as pleasant as possible.

We do have our own beef-eaters. They pay a fixed price at the Carvery, for a complete three course meal, and as much as they can eat.

The only bars you'll find are ones for sitting at.

And there's no locking up time, not with all that London has to offer 24 hours a day. Theatres, cinemas, night-clubs, casinos, top restaurants—including our own Prince's Room.

But if you're in town and you're mean business as well as pleasure, one of the top commercial centres in the world is just a few minutes walk away from your breakfast table.



Book into the Tower Hotel. We'll make it a visit you'll remember.

For reservations or brochure, contact:

Advance Booking Office, The Tower Hotel, St. Katharine's Way, London E1 9LD  
Tel: 01-481 2575. Cables: Towerhotel London E1. Telex: 885934.  
USA: In New York: Tel: (212) 581 1400.  
All other areas: 800 223 6777 toll free.

**FRAMES SIGHTSEEING IN & AROUND LONDON**  
also MINI TOURS of BRITAIN April - October  
2, 3 & 4 day tours

 **FRAMES** Book with your nearest Travel Agent,  
Hall Porter or phone 837-3111



of 1000



100



# Jewels almost beyond price

...the crown made by A. V. B. Norman in 1917 for the coronation of Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother in which is set the Indian diamond, the Koh-i-noor.

People have been paying to gaze at the Crown Jewels for 300 years, but it was not until 1914 that they were made more informally available to the public. They were then put on display in the Jewel House, which was then a part of the Bank of England.

They are now in the Tower of London, and the Jewel House is now a part of the Tower of London Museum.

The Jewel House is a small, dark, and somewhat gloomy place. It is a place where the Crown Jewels are kept, and it is a place where the public can go to see them.

The Jewel House is a place of great interest, and it is a place where the public can see some of the most valuable and beautiful objects in the world.

The Jewel House is a place where the Crown Jewels are kept, and it is a place where the public can go to see them.

The Jewel House is a place of great interest, and it is a place where the public can see some of the most valuable and beautiful objects in the world.

by A. V. B. Norman

...the crown made by A. V. B. Norman in 1917 for the coronation of Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother in which is set the Indian diamond, the Koh-i-noor.

People have been paying to gaze at the Crown Jewels for 300 years, but it was not until 1914 that they were made more informally available to the public. They were then put on display in the Jewel House, which was then a part of the Bank of England.

They are now in the Tower of London, and the Jewel House is now a part of the Tower of London Museum.

The Jewel House is a small, dark, and somewhat gloomy place. It is a place where the Crown Jewels are kept, and it is a place where the public can go to see them.

The Jewel House is a place of great interest, and it is a place where the public can see some of the most valuable and beautiful objects in the world.

many were sold as scrap metal, and even well into this century, sold as souvenirs to visitors. What would have happened to the last stands of current arms were not removed from the White Tower until 1914.

After the Civil War the surviving personal armours of the Royal Family were brought to the Tower from other places, such as Greenwich, where they had been stored, and were added to the royal workshops in 1540.

Several of these are still in the Tower, for instance, the great armour made for Henry himself in the royal workshops in 1540, which is now in the Tower.

After the Crown Jewels were moved to the Jewel House, the Tower was used as a storehouse for the arms and armour of the Royal Family.

The Tower was used as a storehouse for the arms and armour of the Royal Family, and it was a place where the public could go to see them.

After the abolition of the Board of Ordnance in 1855 a long period of stagnation and to a certain extent of neglect set in under the management of the War Office, until 1895 when the first modern curator, Lord Dillon, was appointed. From 1904 control has been in the hands of the Office of Works and its successors, now the Department of the Environment.

Dillon and his successor, Charles Foulkes, once more brought the collections to order, but never by legislation were made. The next curator, now styled Master of the Armouries, Sir James Mann, who was appointed in 1939, began the reorganisation of the collections, and in 1940 he was joined by a staff of experts in the field of arms and armour.

After the Crown Jewels were moved to the Jewel House, the Tower was used as a storehouse for the arms and armour of the Royal Family.

The Tower was used as a storehouse for the arms and armour of the Royal Family, and it was a place where the public could go to see them.

As you stand in front of it you can almost feel the terrifying vigour and dominating presence of the man. The play of light on the curved surfaces of the polished steel, the uncluttered forms and the clean lines are as moving and exciting as anything created by a modern sculptor.

Today, the Armouries, thanks to the hard work and vision of the previous Master, Richard Duffy, have become a truly scientific museum. The galleries are in the throes of rearrangement with modern cases filled with objects displayed didactically. There is a properly constituted, but not yet fully developed, educational department with an extensive programme including inter-educational conferences on allied subjects.

The conservation department contains craftsmen who can undertake scientific conservation and build a real armour from scratch. In spite of the difficulty of photographing highly polished steel, the photographic department can turn out a print of an armour second to none.

The inter-museum loan service is international. The staff answers hundreds of queries from all over the world and the specialist library caters for those doing research.

In the future lies the reorganisation of the vast reserves to form a study collection; the preparation of catalogues; the building up of a library of photographs of comparative objects and, equally important, of representation of arms and armour in art from which so much can be learnt; the retrieval of the Armouries' original records, and the collection of comparable records of other armours; the recording of the holdings of historic material in private hands and in other museums all over the world; and finally the setting up of the exciting research projects which stem from all these things.

The other face of Henry VIII, not so well known as the Holbein portrait, is his armour, made at Greenwich and now in the Tower Armouries.

The author is Master of the Tower Armouries.



The other face of Henry VIII, not so well known as the Holbein portrait, is his armour, made at Greenwich and now in the Tower Armouries.

# All this summer you'll see a lot of Britain's heritage just 100 feet above Oxford Street.

**Quilt Rent Standard**  
A special standard which is traditionally presented to the English Monarch, every year on August 13th. That's the anniversary of the Battle of Blenheim, which took place in 1704.  
On loan from Blenheim Palace.

**English Iron Helmet**  
Helmet in the style of a high crowned hat. Made around 1640, it's the only remaining English example of its kind. Charles I was said to have worn a similar helmet covered with black velvet, as his only armour at Naseby.  
On loan from Warwick Castle.

**Charles I's despatch box**  
The box, made in English inlaid wood, belonged to Charles I. It would have contained vital battle bulletins from his generals. It was captured at the Battle of Naseby in 1644.  
On loan from Sudeley Castle.

**16th Century Suit of Armour**  
A complete suit of German fluted armour, dating from the mid-Sixteenth Century. It's still in excellent condition. This type is known as 'Maximilian' armour.  
On loan from Warwick Castle.

**Quilt Rent Standard**  
A special standard which is traditionally presented to the English Monarch, every year on August 13th. That's the anniversary of the Battle of Blenheim, which took place in 1704.  
On loan from Blenheim Palace.

**Charles I's Waistcoat**  
This waistcoat was made especially for Charles I, around the early Seventeenth Century. It has been beautifully preserved.  
On loan from Sudeley Castle.

**Late Medieval Two Handed Sword**  
A two-handed sword which traditionally belonged to Earl Guy of Warwick. Dated from before 1450 and weighs over 15lbs. Thought to be of symbolic value only because of its great weight.  
On loan from Warwick Castle.

## A British compromise which works

...the crown made by A. V. B. Norman in 1917 for the coronation of Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother in which is set the Indian diamond, the Koh-i-noor.

People have been paying to gaze at the Crown Jewels for 300 years, but it was not until 1914 that they were made more informally available to the public. They were then put on display in the Jewel House, which was then a part of the Bank of England.

They are now in the Tower of London, and the Jewel House is now a part of the Tower of London Museum.

The Jewel House is a small, dark, and somewhat gloomy place. It is a place where the Crown Jewels are kept, and it is a place where the public can go to see them.

The Jewel House is a place of great interest, and it is a place where the public can see some of the most valuable and beautiful objects in the world.

## The war that never ends

When a war is over, it is not the end of the war. It is the beginning of a new war. The war that never ends is the war of the future. It is the war that we must be prepared to fight.

The war that never ends is the war of the future. It is the war that we must be prepared to fight. It is the war that we must be prepared to fight.

The war that never ends is the war of the future. It is the war that we must be prepared to fight. It is the war that we must be prepared to fight.

## Army Benevolent Fund

...the crown made by A. V. B. Norman in 1917 for the coronation of Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother in which is set the Indian diamond, the Koh-i-noor.

People have been paying to gaze at the Crown Jewels for 300 years, but it was not until 1914 that they were made more informally available to the public. They were then put on display in the Jewel House, which was then a part of the Bank of England.

They are now in the Tower of London, and the Jewel House is now a part of the Tower of London Museum.

The Jewel House is a small, dark, and somewhat gloomy place. It is a place where the Crown Jewels are kept, and it is a place where the public can go to see them.

The Jewel House is a place of great interest, and it is a place where the public can see some of the most valuable and beautiful objects in the world.

**The Norman Invasion**  
A magnificent SUNDAY TIMES WALLCHART £1.50 + 40p. p. & p. from WALLCHARTS 18, OGLE STREET, LONDON, W.1.

**Army Benevolent Fund**  
...the crown made by A. V. B. Norman in 1917 for the coronation of Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother in which is set the Indian diamond, the Koh-i-noor.

**King Harold, William the Conqueror**  
ordered a command post to be built on the banks of the Thames. By 1078 the original Tower of London was completed. And this year it celebrates its 900th birthday.

To commemorate this novocentenary, Selfridges are staging, on their fourth floor, a unique exhibition entitled 'Noble Heritage'. The exhibition creates a little piece of history in itself, bringing together for the first time under one roof, a collection of treasures from eighteen historic houses connected with the Tower.

Almost every item tells a story. From Inverary Castle, there's the 9th Earl's Bible, marked in blood on the eve of his execution. From Blenheim, there's a last minute despatch, written by the Duke of Marlborough to the Queen, on the back of a menu.

There are original letters from Henry VIII, Ann Boleyn and Guy Fawkes. And there are countless pieces of armour, furniture and fashion. Each with a history of its own.

But the exhibition is much more than just things to see. There's also 'Traitor's Gate', a pub where you'll be able to sample real ale and a fine fayre of food. And a souvenir shop, full of mementoes from many of the great houses. Together with a travel bureau to advise you on tours to the actual places.

**Selfridges**  
Oxford Street, London W1A 1AB. 01 639 1234.

**Noble Heritage**  
All in all, we think you'll find the 'Noble Heritage' exhibition well worth seeing. So be sure to plan a visit. It opens on May 16th and continues until the beginning of September.

**Selfridges**  
Oxford Street, London W1A 1AB. 01 639 1234.

**Noble Heritage**  
All in all, we think you'll find the 'Noble Heritage' exhibition well worth seeing. So be sure to plan a visit. It opens on May 16th and continues until the beginning of September.



# ...And some have greatness thrust upon them

Yesterday I discussed some of the curious circumstances surrounding a publishing project by the Franklin Library, which consists of putting out what they call "The Greatest Books of the 20th Century" in 50 volumes, at a cost of £1,250, without listing the 50 books in their advertisement and also without revealing in it that the titles and authors are "subject to alteration".

But that was the business side of things. Today, I want to concentrate on the contents of this venture. And I am moved to do so not only by the general absurdity of a claim that any 50 books are "The Greatest Books of the 20th Century" (for which, after all, a certain amount of advertiser's licence can be allowed—presumably nobody is daft enough to believe that the assertion has any generally acknowledged meaning), but by the words with which the text of the advertisement proper begins. I am not sure, but I think it possible that they are the most amazing words I have ever read in my life, and they run thus:

*The 20th century has produced more great books than all the previous centuries combined.*

Consider. They do not claim that the twentieth century has

produced more books than all previous centuries, nor even (which would be ludicrous enough) that it has produced more great books than any one previous century. The claim is actually to produce more great books than all the previous centuries, or even that it doesn't will be thrown instantly into the wastepaper basket, accompanied by a powerful invocation of demons against the writers, more great books were written than in all the centuries from Homer to Tolstoy combined.

When I say "the claim", the particular entertainers I have in mind are—at least I hope they are—the commercial sponsors of the project, who are, I take it, responsible for the text of the advertisement. I distinguish those responsible in this manner because there is also, in the advertisement, a reference to a distinguished panel of scholars, authors and literary historians "who have given 'assistance' in selecting the books for the series, and I cannot believe that such genuinely eminent experts as Professor Frank Kermode, Professor Richard Ellmann and Mr Malcolm Cowley would lend themselves to such a claim, or could even

have known of it when they gave their assistance. (Nor, incidentally, is the nature of that assistance made at all clear in the advertisement.)

I have to resist the temptation to spend a couple of pages listing a selection from the great books of previous centuries and setting the claim of the sponsors of the Franklin Library against it: I should think that there were more great books published in Athens in the fifth century BC than all over the world in the present century; there were probably more great novels alone published in the nineteenth century AD than in all categories put together in the twentieth; the eighteenth century in France must have topped our 78 years with ease.

But let us leave the comparative method and turn to an analysis of "The Greatest Books of the 20th Century"—for these, after all, can be what they are claimed to be even if they cannot compare on mass with the works of previous ages. Let us see just what the list contains.

Some would be included by almost any well-read person as among the outstanding works of the century, though the reasons given for their inclusion would differ widely. But no one could really deny a place on such a list to *The Magic*

*Mountain*, the *Collected Poems* of Eliot, *Ulysses*, *Doctor Zhivago*, the plays of Chekhov (though the ones selected—the list merely says there are four—there are two such works—Carl Sandburg's *Abraham Lincoln*, and *The Education of Henry Adams*; but that makes only one of each, whereas the advertisement promises a whole of Proust's epic.

Then there are books which, though they may not have been masterpieces in themselves, either had an influence, or summed up a life or achievement, that makes them essential. Such a book is *The Trial*; another is *Selected Writings* of Freud, though the failure to mention any work by him which is to be included makes it impossible to be sure. There is also a book that I suppose is included because it relates something considered worthy of record: Churchill's *The Finest Hour*. And there are some which are presumably there because the author was of sufficient stature to be included, and did not much matter which book was chosen to represent him: Henry James is in with *The Ambassadors*, Forster with *A Passage to India*. I must

point out, incidentally, before going any further, that the advertisement is misleading in another respect. It says that the series will include "Biographies and autobiographies that reveal the fascinating lives of great international figures". There is no book in the list that is entered as either biography or autobiography, though there are two such works—Carl Sandburg's *Abraham Lincoln*, and *The Education of Henry Adams*; but that makes only one of each, whereas the advertisement promises a whole of Proust's epic.

As for Robert Penn Warren's *All the King's Men*, it is nothing more than a thriller disguised as political history, while Lottin, though an interesting novel, is not among the author's six books, and *Go With the Wind* is neither more nor less than trash.

Perhaps Evelyn Waugh deserves inclusion: though if so it is certainly not for *Decline and Fall*; what Malraux is doing with *Man's Fate* under the heading that this series bears is hard to see; to see why Solzhenitsyn is excluded is not just hard but impossible.

I suppose it takes things no further for me to say that I have better things to spend £1,250 on than this doubtful enterprise, because it is presumably aimed at those who don't have anything better to spend their money on, and it is not for me to say that my views on the list should persuade them to put their money back in their pockets. Nor do I in fact say that, or feel it. But anyone contemplating such a huge outlay ought to have the fullest possible information about what they are getting for it, and publishers are not exactly making it easy for them to get that information. I thought I would send a couple of columns on providing it.

© Times Newspapers Ltd. 1978.



## Lords reform: the next step?

A letter of thanks to Lord Home

Dear Lord Home,

After many months' work, your committee on the House of Lords has reported to the House of Commons. As the junior member of your distinguished team, I must offer my thanks for your crisp and witty chairmanship, under which it was a pleasure to sit.

I was delighted, if surprised, when we all agreed that the status quo was no longer a real option. The apparent security of the lordly ceremonial and the red benches are no genuine reassurance, because the moment when an effective Upper House becomes more and more necessary, the chances of an untrammelled left-wing government making even further inroads into the Lord's existing powers are slowly increasing. No. However charming and enticing the atmosphere of the present House may be, as all 11 of the new Labour peers will no doubt soon discover, we cannot simply remain as we are. A Labour government may emasculate us, if it does not abolish us. Even if the prospect is distant, the country should face it.

For me, the most important benefit I gained from the membership of your committee was the toeing of minds. From our shared analysis, came the understanding that the next step was up to the Conservative Party. I believe that every party, whether it be a party of the right or the left, should act as preparatory steps for more far-reaching proposals later on—all the more so because they help to prevent others from undercutting the foundations on which the stability of our second Chamber is built. It is these that the next Conservative Government must settle.

As a start, an incoming administration should pass a short Bill which makes it impossible to set aside the second Chamber without the consent of both Houses of Parliament. It may be sensible to include other important but minor amendments to the Parliament Acts on such a modest Bill. But it is certainly possible to roll back history to the extent of securing the future of our Upper House by reverting to something approaching the situation before 1911, when the consent of both Houses was needed before any measure was passed through Parliament. In this way, the position of the House of Lords could be entrenched, without a formal act of entrenchment, which is impossible under the present British legal system.

Secondly, it would be relatively easy to place the delaying powers of the House of Lords more on a par with what they were before 1949, so that the House of Lords could act effectively as a revising and amending Chamber of Parliament, even in an unreformed state, and delay wicked or silly measures for a reasonable time.

The composition of the Upper Chamber may be a conundrum to solve. Any Bill to do with the House of Lords will be controversial within the Conservative Party and in Parliament. At least let the Conservative Party ensure that we in the Upper House of Parliament are not swept away by default.

Yours sincerely,  
HUGHAN

sion whose advance it may take years to measure. Your report reminds us constantly of the spectres we need to dispel, if we are to examine seriously the solutions propounded, even if they are as apparently brilliant as proportional representation.

Nevertheless even you were not bold enough to suggest we should make a priority list for action, which the next Conservative Cabinet should aim to tackle. It may well turn out that some of our more modest miscellaneous recommendations will have greater long-term significance than those earlier in the report, which have already attracted so much attention in the media. I was particularly in favour of the proposal which stressed that the honours system should be separated from legislative responsibilities in the second Chamber, and I hope my own party as well as others will obey this precept. The urgent requirements for an upper limit on numbers can hardly need to be said, while the suggestion that junior Opposition whips require a salary is a proposal with which I wholeheartedly concur.

But the most urgent topics for an early Cabinet agenda should not necessarily be confined to such matters: those I have just mentioned. What you did not dare to try, but what I do now attempt to achieve, is the pinpointing of those pieces of Lords reform which, while valuable and worthy of themselves, can act as preparatory steps for more far-reaching proposals later on—all the more so because they help to prevent others from undercutting the foundations on which the stability of our second Chamber is built. It is these that the next Conservative Government must settle.

As a start, an incoming administration should pass a short Bill which makes it impossible to set aside the second Chamber without the consent of both Houses of Parliament. It may be sensible to include other important but minor amendments to the Parliament Acts on such a modest Bill. But it is certainly possible to roll back history to the extent of securing the future of our Upper House by reverting to something approaching the situation before 1911, when the consent of both Houses was needed before any measure was passed through Parliament. In this way, the position of the House of Lords could be entrenched, without a formal act of entrenchment, which is impossible under the present British legal system.

Secondly, it would be relatively easy to place the delaying powers of the House of Lords more on a par with what they were before 1949, so that the House of Lords could act effectively as a revising and amending Chamber of Parliament, even in an unreformed state, and delay wicked or silly measures for a reasonable time.

The composition of the Upper Chamber may be a conundrum to solve. Any Bill to do with the House of Lords will be controversial within the Conservative Party and in Parliament. At least let the Conservative Party ensure that we in the Upper House of Parliament are not swept away by default.

Yours sincerely,  
HUGHAN

Good job I put a question mark in my headline "Last but not one of those Gaiety Girls?" The other day when I wrote about Judith Nelson, another two thriving survivors of George Edwards's golden days have now surfaced. One is Constance Lattrell, who is 87. She is still acting, still giving talks about the Gaiety. The other is Mabel Evelyn, a mere 85. She will be at the Grosvenor Hotel in Wizaris tonight for the opening of a refurbished restaurant, the Mabel Evelyn House, which bears the affectionate nickname by which she was known at the Gaiety.

## Why the Gurkhas don't want to stay in the Far East

The British Government which has been struggling to withdraw a Gurkha battalion from Brunei since 1974 has told the Sultan that it is prepared to leave it there for five more years. The Sultan, whose talent for equivocation rivals that of Ian Smith, is holding out for a period of 20 years, and the Hongkong authorities privately wish him well.

It is a long story which it is best to begin in the middle. The latest treaty under which Britain undertakes responsibility for the external defence of this oil-rich Asian Kuristania was agreed in 1971. Then in 1974 there came into power a Labour government at Westminster, pledged to cut defence costs and not entirely sympathetic to the use of British troops for the defence of distant deserts whom most of the British electorate had never even heard of.

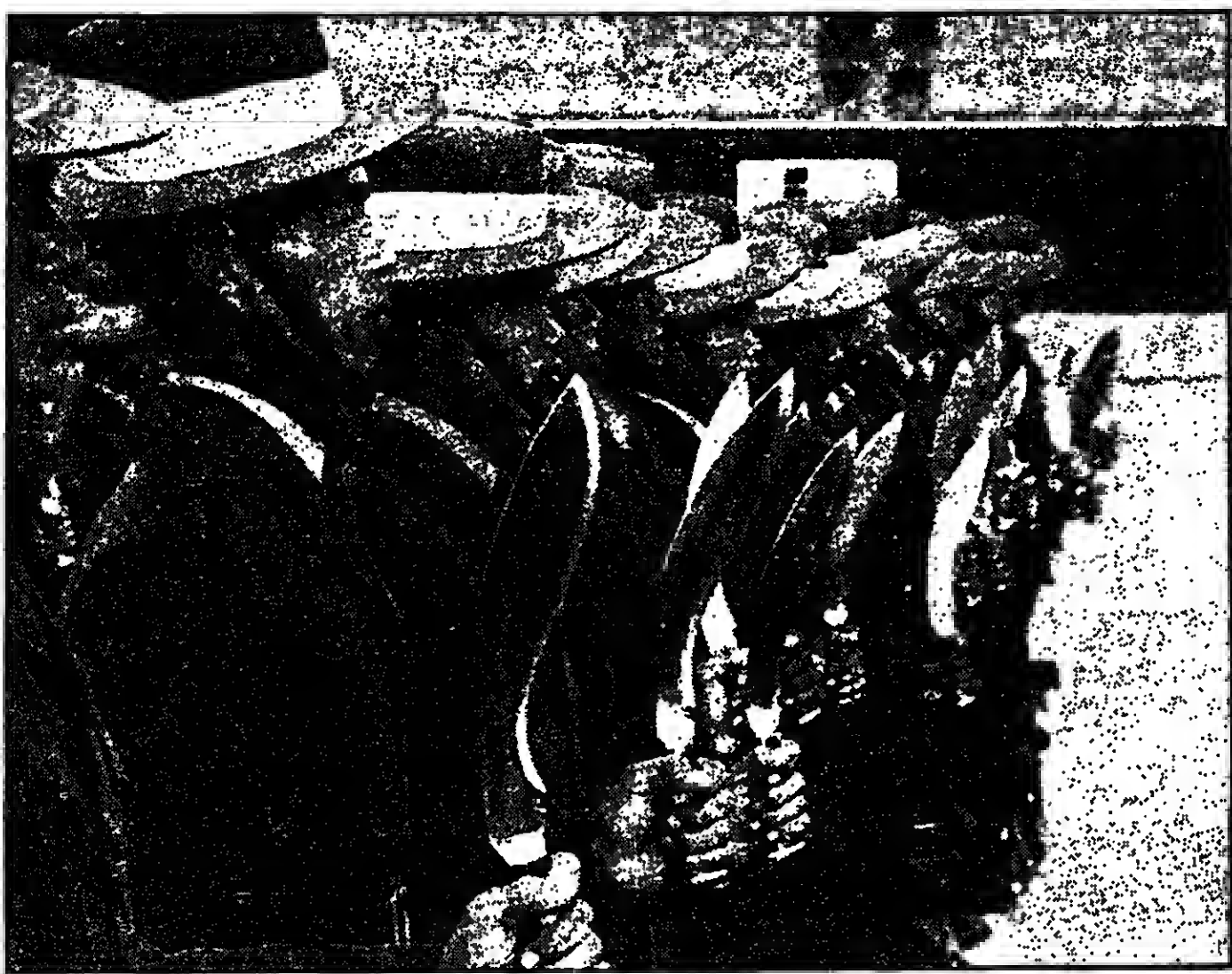
The Defence Review of 1974-75 announced the imminent withdrawal of the unit from Brunei and the subsequent reduction of the Army's Gurkha battalions from five to four—by amalgamating the 1st and 2nd battalions of the 2nd King Edward VII's Own Gurkha Rifles, the only Gurkha regiment left with two battalions. Then the haggling began.

The young Anglophile Sultan who has more money than he knows what to do with, already pays the full costs of keeping the Gurkhas in Brunei, so in a sense his powers of negotiation are limited. Under the circumstances the five-year stay of execution which Britain has offered is thought to be not ungenerous and one wonders why he does not accept it.

One reason is thought to be his hope that a Conservative government might come to power in Britain while the negotiations meander along. A Conservative government might or might not be sympathetic to the Sultan's arguments. But it is perhaps more likely to leave the Gurkha brigade as it is, which could remove the pressure for withdrawing the battalion from Brunei.

The military authorities in Hongkong would certainly like the battalion to remain because it offers rapid reinforcement of the Hong Kong garrison in the event of a breakdown in internal security in the colony. Moreover, companies in Hongkong rotate through Brunei's hot wet equatorial forests on valuable jungle training exercises which the army would not like to forfeit.

But it is the brigade of Gurkhas itself which is watch-



The Gurkhas: an ideal niche in Europe?

ing the protracted negotiations with most interest. Brunei and Britain are the only two locations where Gurkhas now serve outside the New Territories of Hongkong, and they relish the change of scene.

In one sense the Gurkha field force in Hongkong would like to see the matter resolved quickly. In view of the impending cut in their overall strength all Gurkha battalions have been quietly running down during the last year or two, to avoid sudden last-minute reductions.

As a result, they are each short of about 100 men and are suffering consequent problems of overstretch. But the amalgamation has recently been deferred from next autumn to April 1979 because of the uncertainty over Brunei, so they will have to make do

as best they can for some time yet.

British Gurkha officers who peep into the clouded future would most like to see emerge some more exciting horizons than the skyline of Hongkong where they now seem destined to spend most of their time. They still entertain hopes of serving with their battalions in Northern Ireland. But those hopes seem forlorn, although there are those who believe that the Gurkhas' fieldcraft and their uncompromising attitudes would clean up South Armagh quicker than one could say "Provisional IRA".

More realistically, they believe that a place might still be found for them in the British Army of the Rhine (BAOR). Until recently there has been no obvious role for them on the European battlefield, where the emphasis has

been on mechanization. But the new 5th Field Force Infantry formation which in wartime would fight in the rear areas behind the four armoured divisions of the 1st British Corps, might, they think, provide an ideal niche for Gurkhas.

Anyway, they argue with some force that they fought with distinction in Europe during both world wars—so why not now?

It would certainly be a welcome change from their rather monotonous life in the New Territories, chasing illegal immigrants or training for a role which they may never be asked to fill. It would strengthen the career prospects of officers who now have to be cross-posted with other British regiments to receive the

mechanized infantry experience which they need to hold down grade 3 staff jobs elsewhere in the Army. But most of all it would broaden the horizon of the Gurkhas, which has become too closely linked for comfort to the British interest in the Far East.

Apart from their ethnic fighting qualities which derive from their upbringing in the Himalayan foothills, the Gurkha battalions have a

number of other attractions for a sophisticated western government.

One is that they are embarrassingly easy to recruit. Every autumn recruiting officers weed out a final tally of 400 from about 6,000 hopeful applicants in Nepal. An X-ray examination of their wrists has even been devised to assess their true ages, since 14-year-old boys are apt to sign on, lured by travellers' tales of untold wealth earned by serving someone else's Queen and Country.

To a Gurkha brought up in a land of subsistence farming, the money is indeed very good and most of them spend their army service saving every penny so that they can buy themselves security and comparative comfort in Nepal when they retire.

But to the Ministry of Defence a Gurkha battalion is an extremely cheap proposition, costing on average only one-third as much as a British battalion in Hongkong—and proving equally, if not more, effective. Even with local overseas allowances the Gurkha in Hongkong earns only about half as much as the British soldier—although he gets more or less the full rates when posted in Britain.

In some respects they are certainly hard done by. A Gurkha below the rank of colour sergeant has to wait eight or nine years before he can have a married quarter. One of the excuses sometimes given for this is that the Gurkha prefers to leave his family behind in Nepal because he saves more money that way.

But the real reason is that the British and Hongkong governments save more money that way—the Gurkha officers are shy about pressing their case too much in case the Gurkha brigade prices itself out of existence. It is not as if the Gurkhas have no service but the very survival of that service that they are fighting for.

Concluded  
Henry Stanhope  
Defence Correspondent

### ABECEDARY: H

From Hitler's stone scrub Hitler's name, but let the epitaph remain:  
HERE LIES A MAN WHO HATED MEN  
And underneath maintain:  
WE WISH HIS MUM HAD FELT THE SAME.

Christopher Logue  
From *Abecedary* by Christopher Logue; illustrated by Bert Kitchen; published by Jonathan Cape, £2.50.

## THE TIMES DIARY/ PHS

### Not quite all cut and dried for Sir Peter

The elevation of Sir Peter Rawlinson to the peerage has prompted firm predictions that he will be appointed Lord Chancellor if the Conservatives win the next general election. Clearly, Sir Peter, who has held every other important political and professional legal office, must be favourite for the job. But it is not quite the foregone conclusion that the media commentators have made it out to be.

There is still a strong body of Tory opinion favouring Lord Hailsham's claim to another stint. Although now 70, twelve years older than Sir Peter—his legal brain is as acute as ever, and his knowledge of the intricacies of the administrative and ceremonial aspects of the job unrivalled.

Another name being mentioned, although he can be considered only as an outsider, is Sir Michael Havers, QC. A former Solicitor General (under Sir Peter as Attorney General), Sir Michael has been the legal adviser to the shadow cabinet since 1974, and is known to be

highly thought of in that capacity by Mrs Thatcher.

He has the next Attorney Generalship for the taking, but may be thought of as worthy of the even higher post. He suffers from being four years younger than Sir Peter and has, up to now, always been junior to him in legal positions to which he has been appointed. He may be doomed to follow in Sir Peter's footsteps.

No such difficulty faces the next Labour administration, should it win the election. Lord Elwyn-Jones, the Lord Chancellor, will not be in the running again, and there is no contender to compete with Mr Sam Silkin, now the Attorney General, for the post.

### Production line

One of the more macabre touches in the Pearson Commission report on compensation for personal injuries recommends that "human blood and organs should be regarded as 'products', and the authorities responsible for distributing them as their 'producers', for the purpose of products liability."

This means that if you are donor of blood or spare parts that do more harm than good, the doctors are responsible.



Olde Times reminder in a Kentish Times advertisement: "One a Penny, Two a Penny, Hot Cross Buns... packets of four for just 23p."

### Cloudy skies over Beatleside

Word has it that on Merseyside, all is not sweetness and light. First there was that unseemly argument about whether the Beatles should be dignified with a civic memorial accompanied by some rather rude epitaphs on their collective talent.

Now, the Royal Institute of British Architects has lent its august name to a competition to erect ideas for the redevelopment of an area of Liverpool city centre, including the former Cavern Club. It was there, my grey-haired readers will recall, that the quietest launched what the competition's sponsor, *Building Design* maga-

### The other face of Easter

True to form, the Disney people have all but cornered the market in the secular observance of Easter. One screen, however, is acknowledging the feast's religious origin.

You will find it, looking slightly out of place possibly, in a banqueting room at the Piccadilly Hotel, off the Circus. From next Monday, it will be occupied by *The Silent Witness*, a 56-minute documentary. This is the story of the Holy Shroud of Turin, a subject of

infinite interest not only to me, but judging by the extraordinary reaction to a diary item I carried last year about a London symposium on the shroud, to many others—believers and cynics alike.

The film puts up a strong case for the shroud's authenticity but it is not blind to the possibility of fakery and makes the point. Some people may think it does not make it strongly enough. Few will fail to find it riveting.

### Post-Victorian super scrap

The fashionable pursuit of redundant pillar-boxes by collectors of Victoriana has provided an insight into the vapid acumen of the vapid profitable Post Office.

In 1966, when the hobby was in its infancy, collectors could obtain them at their scrap value of about £4 each, including the Penfold, the attractive hexagonal pillar-box introduced in 1870.

Over the years, waiting lists were introduced by the Post Office to deal with the growing demand. Then, in 1976, the Post Office realised it was on to a winner and circulated all applicants for offers over £500.

Finally, last week, the dwindling band of applicants was told that the price had risen to £700 each for the Penfold, of which there are now only 65 still in use.

Some collectors are thinking of referring the matter to the Price Commission whose predecessors last year ordered the return of £100,000 million in excess profits to telephone subscribers.

A friend at the Post Office admitted to me yesterday that the GPO knows a winner when it sees one.

### A message from the front

The daily routine of the war correspondent is, of course, the most hazardous of journalistic tasks. But, occasionally, it is the service message he files to his office from the battlefield, explaining his predicament and screaming for cash assistance, which best describes his ordeal.

I print in full this service message I received yesterday from Robert Fisk, our special correspondent in Lebanon. Think you should know current reporting routine in case I run into trouble. I currently travelling south to Tyre very early each morning with AP staffers.

After two hours, I write story and get TV crew to take it with them to AP Beirut who (from my bad handwriting) try to decipher copy and send London. All this in precaution in case we cannot get back. Travelling is now very difficult there. About 50 shells have hit the Litani bridge which we have to cross.

Good job I put a question mark in my headline "Last but not one of those Gaiety Girls?" The other day when I wrote about Judith Nelson, another two thriving survivors of George Edwards's golden days have now surfaced. One is Constance Lattrell, who is 87. She is still acting, still giving talks about the Gaiety. The other is Mabel Evelyn, a mere 85. She will be at the Grosvenor Hotel in Wizaris tonight for the opening of a refurbished restaurant, the Mabel Evelyn House, which bears the affectionate nickname by which she was known at the Gaiety.











John  
machineryTHE TIMES  
BUSINESS NEWSFoord  
valuersS Government  
recast points  
world shortage  
oil by 1982

Frank Vogel  
ignon, March 21

The Energy Secretary, Mr. Peter Carr-Saunders, today recast the points of the Government's energy policy in the light of the latest forecasts by the public.

The Energy Secretary said that the world oil shortage would be 3 to 8 million barrels a day by 1982, and that this was an "enormous" gap. He said that the Government's policy was to ensure that the country would be able to meet its needs by then.

Mr. Carr-Saunders said that the Government's policy was to ensure that the country would be able to meet its needs by then. He said that the Government's policy was to ensure that the country would be able to meet its needs by then.

SE aims at  
April 21  
for options  
launch

By Our Financial Staff

The Stock Exchange Council has decided to launch a new set of options on April 21.

The council has decided to launch a new set of options on April 21. The new set of options will be launched on April 21.

The council has decided to launch a new set of options on April 21. The new set of options will be launched on April 21.

The council has decided to launch a new set of options on April 21. The new set of options will be launched on April 21.

The council has decided to launch a new set of options on April 21. The new set of options will be launched on April 21.

The council has decided to launch a new set of options on April 21. The new set of options will be launched on April 21.

## Japanese trucks in cut-price threat

By R. W. Shaker

Industrial Development officials in Merseyside have expressed some reservations about reports that an Irish company intends to move into the area to start distributing Japanese-made trucks.

The company, P. and J. Harris, has an existing and expanding assembly plant near Dublin. It is reported that the company has been approached by Japanese manufacturers to distribute their trucks in the Merseyside area.

Harris now claims to have at least 7 per cent of the market for heavy trucks in Ireland and is reported to be ready to open a base in the Liverpool area, aimed at the British and European markets.

Such a move would clearly be a mixed blessing. On the one hand Merseyside, with unemployment running at almost 12 per cent and several big industrial closures pending, would welcome job opportunities.

On the other hand, the low-priced Japanese trucks would become direct market rivals to those built at Leyland's six factories at Leyland and Chorley, only a few miles away in Lancashire.

A spokesman for the Liverpool Industrial Development Office said yesterday: "We are treating these reports, contained in a BBC television programme, with some caution. About two years ago there were similar suggestions that the same Irish company had plans for a move into the Merseyside area."

**'We have the vehicles to match anything made by the Japanese,'**  
**Mr Allen Russell,**  
**Leylands marketing director says**

But we are entitled to protect our own market and there should be moves to prevent even the first of these vehicles being registered in this country."

Car components chief  
resigns from Leyland

By Our Midlands

Industrial Correspondent

Another senior British Leyland executive has resigned. Mr. Jerry Clancy, aged 43, head of the car parts and service division and a former director of Leyland Cars, leaving at the end of the month.

He is the seventh top executive to leave since Mr. Michael Edwards was appointed group chairman four and a half months ago.

The parts and service division with a turnover of £500m a year was renamed BL Components in the recent Edwards reorganization and expanded by the inclusion of the former Pressed Steel Fisher car body factories.

Along with Austin Morris and Jaguar Rover Triumph it is one of the three subsidiaries which make up BL Cars, the new name for Leyland Cars.

It is understood that the man to head BL Components will be announced within the next few days. However, sources close to Mr. Clancy said last night that the fact that he had not been chosen for the new job was not the reason for his departure.

A colleague said: "Jerry was in fact offered a much more but felt that with BL as the crossroads now was a good time to make a move outside the company."

It is understood that he is considering a number of new offers, some of which are outside the motor industry.

Mr. Clancy joined BL in 1972 after 14 years with Ford of Europe. He was director in charge of finance, planning and control at Leyland Truck and Bus (now renamed Leyland Vehicles) until 1976, when he moved to cars to take over parts and service.

Last year his responsibilities were increased by the inclusion of Vanden Plas, foundries and a reorganized SU-Bute.

## Picket protest 'halts' strike at Longbridge

By Clifford Webb

British Leyland workers who

took part in an angry "We want to work" demonstration at the group's Longbridge car plant claimed last night that they had halted a strike which had earlier threatened to put an end to the improved production since the start of the year.

About 500 sheet metal workers in the body shop walked out on Monday night in protest at the action of a foreman. They complained that he had worked "with the tools of the trade" contrary to local and national agreements.

Management said he had been demonstrating work to a new employee and that only one car body was affected.

As a result of the walkout a further 1,300 assembly workers were laid off, stopping all Mini production. Their shop stewards immediately called meetings and mounted pickets at the factory gates.

The pickets complained that they had had only one strike in the past five years, but were always being laid off because of the action of others. So pickets had been mounted to spread the effect of the strike in the hope that a complete shutdown of British Leyland's biggest plant would bring the parties to their senses.

By early afternoon Allegro assembly was also affected and a further 400 men were sent home.

The demonstrators took even more direct action when a party of them removed the Mini body which had been "blackened" by the sheet metal men.

They claimed that with its removal there was now no reason why they should not be recalled for work. By late afternoon with more of the factory coming to a standstill a BL spokesman announced: "The strike is over. The sheet metal men are returning to enable their complaint to be discussed. We are recalling everyone laid off."

of protection, which has led to numerous cases of imitation and piracy in a market in which many more brand names are on sale than in other comparable western countries.

The court's decision, which was reached after a public hearing on the subject on November 9, but published only today, comes into effect tomorrow.

It found that the effective ban on patent protection for medicines was in variance with Article three of the constitution which lays down equality among the country's citizens, with Article 41 protecting free private economic initiative and with Article nine on the Republic's duty to promote scientific and technical research.

Michael Bailey

ms wary  
White  
per plans

Continued from page one

high industrial investment to be the top priority of the Government in the next year, the White Paper on expenditure until 1982 has published recently.

It has taken account of the fact that the Government is likely to have to raise taxes in the immediate future to meet its needs.

It appears that the Government is likely to use the demand in the immediate future, to encourage investment in the public sector, and then to think of switching towards the private sector.

Communications, the inner cities and retaining come in for special mention, but there is also talk of improving the general level of services.

The paper admits that manufacturing can be expected to provide the new jobs, saying that these will instead consist of the service sector including the public service sector.

Fred Emery, political Editor writes: Conservative mockery previously greeted Mr. Callaghan's presentation of the North Sea Oil White Paper yesterday in the Commons. His peroration that the Government intended to bring to fulfilment the national reconstruction plan has already begun, brought jeers.

But he stopped the show when he mentioned that in rebuilding inner cities, it would include the East End of Glasgow. The Conservatives exploded in mirth, and there were Labour counter-jeers: no one needed to speak of the bottom-of-the-Budget-by-election at Glasgow, Glasgow.

Mr. Thatcher got retaliatory jeering, but she made her point. Only one choice faced the Government, she said. Whether the revenues were spent by government decision, or according to the peoples' wishes—meaning tax cuts.

"We believe that the lion's share could go by cuts in taxation," she said. People would spend or save. But that would contribute, she maintained, to greater profits.



Mr Bruce Millan (left), Secretary of State for Scotland, Mr James Callaghan, Mr Denis Healey, and Mr Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for Energy, at yesterday's press conference.

spending aimed at improving services, the inner cities and retaining come in for special mention, but there is also talk of improving the general level of services.

The paper admits that manufacturing can be expected to provide the new jobs, saying that these will instead consist of the service sector including the public service sector.

Fred Emery, political Editor writes: Conservative mockery previously greeted Mr. Callaghan's presentation of the North Sea Oil White Paper yesterday in the Commons. His peroration that the Government intended to bring to fulfilment the national reconstruction plan has already begun, brought jeers.

But he stopped the show when he mentioned that in rebuilding inner cities, it would include the East End of Glasgow. The Conservatives exploded in mirth, and there were Labour counter-jeers: no one needed to speak of the bottom-of-the-Budget-by-election at Glasgow, Glasgow.

Mr. Thatcher got retaliatory jeering, but she made her point. Only one choice faced the Government, she said. Whether the revenues were spent by government decision, or according to the peoples' wishes—meaning tax cuts.

"We believe that the lion's share could go by cuts in taxation," she said. People would spend or save. But that would contribute, she maintained, to greater profits.

But he stopped the show when he mentioned that in rebuilding inner cities, it would include the East End of Glasgow. The Conservatives exploded in mirth, and there were Labour counter-jeers: no one needed to speak of the bottom-of-the-Budget-by-election at Glasgow, Glasgow.

Mr. Thatcher got retaliatory jeering, but she made her point. Only one choice faced the Government, she said. Whether the revenues were spent by government decision, or according to the peoples' wishes—meaning tax cuts.

## Record North Sea flow nears 950,000 barrels a day

Production from Britain's North Sea oilfields rose to a record of nearly 950,000 barrels a day during February, according to figures issued yesterday by the Department of Energy.

Output at 947,961 barrels a day compared with an average of 884,823 barrels daily in January. There is now a possibility that the flow may average a million barrels a day this month.

But it is more likely that April will be the first month when production consistently tops the million barrel mark. North Sea output is now meeting more than half the nation's energy requirements.

SE inquiry clears Marshall's

The Stock Exchange has completed its inquiry into dealings involving shares of the Peugeot dealer, Marshall's Universal, during the period between January 3 and February 10.

On February 11 Marshall's shares were suspended at the company's request following a letter purporting to convey an offer from an overseas source for a large minority stake.

The Exchange emphasized yesterday that its investigation had disclosed no evidence of incorrect conduct on the part of the company, its advisers or any member of the Stock Exchange.

## How the markets moved

Rises

Hawker Siddeley 10p to 15p  
Jardine Matheson 10p to 11p  
Lombard 13p to 14p  
Nimrod 10p to 11p  
Pilkington 8p to 9p  
Preston 8p to 9p  
Shell 10p to 11p  
Sun Alliance 10p to 11p

Falls

Bentley 4p to 3p  
Bk of Ireland 5p to 4p  
Cass Plant 18p to 17p  
E. Rand Prop 3p to 2p  
Ech Telegraph 12p to 11p  
Harmony 12p to 11p

Equities in demand

Gold-edged securities marked time. Dollar premium: 82.25 pence; effective rate 72 pence. Sterling closed at 1.2970. The effective exchange rate index was at 63.9.

On other pages

Business appointments 26  
A. J. C. 27  
Bank Base Rates Table 27

The Times index: 198.36 + 3.14

The FT index: 466.3 + 7.7

THE FOUNDED

Australia 5 1.72  
Austria 5 1.66  
Belgium 5 1.66  
Canada 5 1.19  
Denmark 5 1.19  
Finland 5 1.19  
France 5 1.19  
Germany 5 1.19  
Greece 5 1.19  
Hong Kong 5 1.19  
Italy 5 1.19  
Japan 5 1.19  
Netherlands 5 1.19  
Norway 5 1.19  
Portugal 5 1.19  
S. Africa 5 1.19  
Spain 5 1.19  
Sweden 5 1.19  
Switzerland 5 1.19  
U.S. 5 1.19  
Yugoslavia 5 1.19

Rises

Taylor Woodrow 8p to 9p  
Thomson Org 10p to 11p  
Tiscan-Buena 10p to 11p  
Tiscan-Buena 10p to 11p  
Tiscan-Buena 10p to 11p  
Tiscan-Buena 10p to 11p  
Tiscan-Buena 10p to 11p  
Tiscan-Buena 10p to 11p

Falls

Heath, C. E. 3p to 2p  
Lan Prov Post 3p to 2p  
Middle Wile 3p to 2p  
Sanger, J. E. 3p to 2p  
Scot National 3p to 2p  
Sentrust 4p to 3p

Gold was \$187.5 an ounce down at 5177.75

SDR-5 was 1.23078 on Monday while SDR-4 was 0.64713. Commodities: Roter's Index was at 1404.2 (previous 1409.5). Reports, pages 25, 26 and 27

US gold sale  
fears lower  
bullion prices

By Desmond Quigley

Continued fears that the United States Government will authorize its own gold sales to help stabilize the dollar, kept up pressure on gold yesterday.

Last night bullion closed in London \$1,875 lower at \$177.75 an ounce after a sharp fall in the morning before a slight pick up in the afternoon.

The price has fallen 510.625 on ounce since the close last Tuesday.

There was some traditional selling in advance of the Easter holiday, but it was felt that the holiday could also be an opportunity for America to announce any sale plans.

The defeat of the Left in the French General Election also had an impact, although France is theoretically a closed market.

Anglo American Corporation Group  
TRANSVAAL GOLD MINING COMPANIES

Notice is hereby given that the registers of the below-mentioned companies will be closed for the purpose of annual general meetings to be held at 44 Main Street, Johannesburg on Thursday, 27th April, 1978, during the period 21st to 27th April, 1978, both days inclusive.

THE BEAVER GROUP  
LIMITED

Notice is hereby given of the appointment of Lloyds Bank Limited as Registrar.

All documents for registration and correspondence should in future be sent to:

Lloyds Bank Limited,  
Registrar's Department,  
Goring-by-Sea,  
Worthing, West Sussex BN12 6DA.  
Telephone: Worthing 502541.  
(STD Code 0903).

A.G. BIDDLE, Secretary

## Aquis Securities Limited

PROPERTY INVESTMENT &amp; DEVELOPMENT

Extracts from the Accounts and the Review of the year ended 31st December 1977 by the Chairman, Mr. Harold Quinlan.

(With comparative figures for the year to 31st December 1976.)

\* Net profit before tax £418,719 (1976: £394,920)  
\* After taxation £202,062 (1976: £158,555)  
\* Proposed Final Dividend of 0.450916 pence per share (including supplement) making a total of 0.675916 pence per share for the year. (1976 total 0.6246)  
\* Group retained profits carried forward £246,794 (1976: £195,966)  
\* Estimated net asset value per share 29.09 pence (1976: 17.05 pence)  
\* I am confident that 1978 should prove a profitable year for the Aquis Group.

Annual General Meeting will take place at noon on Friday, 14th April 1978 at the Clarendon Court Hotel, Maids Vale, London W9 1AG.



## Welsh Council urges retention of £835m plan for Port Talbot

By Tim Jones

In a report on the future of steelmaking in Wales, the Welsh Council said yesterday that the £835m development programme at Port Talbot should proceed. This advice comes on the eve of the Government's White Paper on the British Steel Corporation.

The council, which reports to the Secretary of State for Wales, calls for an overall strategy for the industry and a restructuring of the British Steel Corporation's finances, and is critical of government and local interference.

Sir Melvyn Rosser, the council's chairman, says: "Having established the objectives and the strategy, management and the workforce alike at the individual plants should be allowed to get on with the job of producing quality steel at competitive prices, with minimum day-to-day intervention by the Government."

The council felt strongly that the continuing uncertainty within the industry resulting from the constant process of review was a prime contributor to the present lack of confidence and which were incurred at a time when interest rates were very high.

While it was desirable to diversify the industrial base of the Principality to reduce its present dependence on steel and allied industries, steel would continue to be the largest employer for many years.

It is well known that product quality at Port Talbot is not satisfactory. Investment is needed now to ensure that Port Talbot's products can compete on quality grounds with steel from elsewhere.

The report adds: "We do not believe that the Government or the corporation would wish to embark on a course of action that signalled a belief that the quality of our technology and workforce was incapable of competing with other countries."

In the council's view there must be a place for Port Talbot in the corporation's plans to maintain competitive integrated steel plants. We would view with great concern any delay of investment which has the effect of endangering its future in that role."



Sir Melvyn Rosser: "Sustained efforts to decentralize decisions from London."

and indeed to the recent disappointing record of output from some parts of the corporation.

"This could only be put right by sustained efforts to decentralize decisions from London and to delegate authority wherever possible to plant level."

The council, Sir Melvyn said, was concerned about the heavy interest charges which the corporation had to bear as a consequence of essential investment.

and which were incurred at a time when interest rates were very high.

While it was desirable to diversify the industrial base of the Principality to reduce its present dependence on steel and allied industries, steel would continue to be the largest employer for many years.

It is well known that product quality at Port Talbot is not satisfactory. Investment is needed now to ensure that Port Talbot's products can compete on quality grounds with steel from elsewhere.

The report adds: "We do not believe that the Government or the corporation would wish to embark on a course of action that signalled a belief that the quality of our technology and workforce was incapable of competing with other countries."

In the council's view there must be a place for Port Talbot in the corporation's plans to maintain competitive integrated steel plants. We would view with great concern any delay of investment which has the effect of endangering its future in that role."

The council, Sir Melvyn said, was concerned about the heavy interest charges which the corporation had to bear as a consequence of essential investment.

## Building chief attacks cuts in home lending

Cuts in mortgage lending, announced recently after growing government concern about rising house prices, were disappointing but not disastrous, Mr Colin Shepherd, president of the House-Builders' Federation, said yesterday.

The federation has been one of the most forthright critics of government plans to ration mortgages, and earlier gave a warning that the cuts would affect house starts.

Speaking in Nottingham, Mr Shepherd said yesterday that he had been concerned at the beginning of the year that the Government would misinterpret a "once and for all" market adjustment in prices and act to restrict mortgages unnecessarily and ineffectively.

Such an adjustment was required to recover ground lost in the past four years when house prices had risen twice as fast as prices. The rate of price increases would level off naturally once a viable relationship between prices and costs had been restored, he said.

The decision to reduce lending was "unsound and premature in its judgment of the market". However, Mr Shepherd conceded that the result was not as disastrous as some reports suggested.

The reductions apply between April 1 and June 30 and will result in a monthly lending rate of £585m over the first six months of this year. "Provided the cuts are then restored, they need not deter housebuilding from maintaining their programmes."

Although builders are worried that the cuts will still have an effect during the best selling months of spring and summer, recent figures show that a good start to the year has been made by the private sector.

Private house starts in February were 30 per cent up on the average for the month over the previous four years and close to the average for the boom years of 1970 to 1973.

Mr Shepherd said that housebuilders are operating in a market which was fundamentally sound in the long term and is now on a strong, rising trend.

and which were incurred at a time when interest rates were very high.

While it was desirable to diversify the industrial base of the Principality to reduce its present dependence on steel and allied industries, steel would continue to be the largest employer for many years.

It is well known that product quality at Port Talbot is not satisfactory. Investment is needed now to ensure that Port Talbot's products can compete on quality grounds with steel from elsewhere.

The report adds: "We do not believe that the Government or the corporation would wish to embark on a course of action that signalled a belief that the quality of our technology and workforce was incapable of competing with other countries."

In the council's view there must be a place for Port Talbot in the corporation's plans to maintain competitive integrated steel plants. We would view with great concern any delay of investment which has the effect of endangering its future in that role."

The council, Sir Melvyn said, was concerned about the heavy interest charges which the corporation had to bear as a consequence of essential investment.

and which were incurred at a time when interest rates were very high.

While it was desirable to diversify the industrial base of the Principality to reduce its present dependence on steel and allied industries, steel would continue to be the largest employer for many years.

It is well known that product quality at Port Talbot is not satisfactory. Investment is needed now to ensure that Port Talbot's products can compete on quality grounds with steel from elsewhere.

The report adds: "We do not believe that the Government or the corporation would wish to embark on a course of action that signalled a belief that the quality of our technology and workforce was incapable of competing with other countries."

In the council's view there must be a place for Port Talbot in the corporation's plans to maintain competitive integrated steel plants. We would view with great concern any delay of investment which has the effect of endangering its future in that role."

The council, Sir Melvyn said, was concerned about the heavy interest charges which the corporation had to bear as a consequence of essential investment.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Providing competitive pay for 'dynamic graduates' in British industry

From Mr P. A. G. Harris

Sir, It is somewhat difficult to reply adequately to the letter from Mr P. A. G. Harris published on March 17, in which he deplores the comparatively low rates of pay offered by industry in Britain to graduates as compared to those available elsewhere in Europe, without knowing the background of Mr Slove's education and experience.

One notes that he is completing a doctorate at Oxford University and one wonders to what extent he has actually worked in industry and what real qualifications he has for holding a managerial job, bearing in mind that management is not just a matter of academic qualification but involves among other qualities the very necessary ones of humility and readiness to learn from one's elders and betters.

One also wonders whether Mr Slove has achieved his present level of academic qualifications at the expense of the state or through sacrifices made by his parents.

Whether on the face of it the opportunity of a European job at £6,000 per annum seems a great deal better than a British job at £4,000 per annum it may be that Mr Slove will find that in real terms his standard of living and the quality of his life are not all that much better outside Britain. Has he been thought to the question of whether he has a debt to the society to which he belongs and whether his undoubted talents should not be employed in improving the standard of management in this country rather than leaving it to the "dullards" of "scrap-homes" and the rejects from the Civil Service and from the academic world to go on running things instead of placing the future of British industry in the hands of the "dynamic graduates" amongst whom he classifies himself?

Yours faithfully,  
P. A. G. HARRIS,  
3 Pembroke Gardens,  
Woking,  
Surrey,  
March 20.

From Mr J. C. Gill

Sir, Mr Slove's (March 17) search clearly has not an account of the cost of living in the hard way, that the £4,000 has been offered in Britain more than equals that which has been offered by other leagues on the Continent.

One hopes that he will be too quickly exposed to realities of industrial life after the cloistered calm of Oxford and the highly assured of his research. This form of academic conceit and evident self-interest which when allowed to go unchecked in the industrial arena, simply reinforces worst elements in its ship.

Yours faithfully,  
J. C. GILL,  
27 Thornbeck Avenue,  
Hightown,  
Liverpool 38,  
March 17.

## EEC seeks more checks on shoe imports

From Michael Hornsby

Brussels, March 21 — The EEC is to begin systematic surveillance of imports of shoes into the Community. This will ensure early warning of any large-scale influx because of barriers to footwear imports in America, Canada, South Africa and New Zealand.

South Korea, Taiwan and Hong Kong have been warned by the European Commission, on behalf of the Nine, that a close watch will be kept for signs of diversion of their exports from these restricted markets to the Community.

The Commission has been under strong pressure to take action

## Neddy warning on telecommunication exports

By Malcolm Brown

Failure of "System X" to make an impact on the export market could affect the future of the telecommunications industry.

This warning about the new generation of electronic equipment is given in a report by the National Economic Development Council's sector working party on telecommunications, published yesterday.

The report, which is part of the industrial strategy exercise, says bluntly: "If the United Kingdom does not retrieve its position as a major export supplier this time round it will probably never be possible."

The principal recommendation of the report is that all possible encouragement should be given to the collaborative

development programme for System X.

A slump in home demand for telecommunications equipment has been the salient feature of the market in recent years, the report says.

The sector's output since 1970 has been characterized by a fast increase during the period 1970-73, mainly due to increases in the home market, followed by a much faster decline in home demand in 1974-77.

In June 1973 employment was 93,000 and in March 1977 it was 69,200. The increase in world trade in telecommunications equipment has not been matched by the growth in United Kingdom exports, says the sector working party. The share has fallen from 10.5 per cent in 1970 to 5.9 per cent in 1975. The

United Kingdom, which in 1963 had 25 per cent of the market (equal to West Germany), is now seventh in the league table, lying behind Sweden, West Germany, Japan, Belgium, the United States and France.

"World trade is dominated by exchange equipment, and the failure of the United Kingdom to have available an up-to-date range of telecommunications switching equipment has been the major contributory factor in the loss of market share which has occurred."

Loss of market share has been fastest in the highest growth areas of South America and the Middle East.

System X is to be introduced progressively, says the report. The first digital trunk switching centre is due to be in service by the end of 1982 and first exports could be achieved by 1983.

This is outside the time-horizon set by the strategy but the SWP has been monitoring the programme.

"When it is in service Post Office procurement is expected to amount to about £3,000m at today's relative exchange equipment prices, but if System X is not also successful in export markets, the future of the industry will be affected."

The study places stress on employment in the industry. The overall level of employment is expected to fall in the period to 1981, but less dramatically than in recent times, it says.

The SWP is collecting data to help identify the skill and locational shifts which may be expected before the large scale production of System X.

United Kingdom, which in 1963 had 25 per cent of the market (equal to West Germany), is now seventh in the league table, lying behind Sweden, West Germany, Japan, Belgium, the United States and France.

"World trade is dominated by exchange equipment, and the failure of the United Kingdom to have available an up-to-date range of telecommunications switching equipment has been the major contributory factor in the loss of market share which has occurred."

Loss of market share has been fastest in the highest growth areas of South America and the Middle East.

System X is to be introduced progressively, says the report. The first digital trunk switching centre is due to be in service by the end of 1982 and first exports could be achieved by 1983.

This is outside the time-horizon set by the strategy but the SWP has been monitoring the programme.

"When it is in service Post Office procurement is expected to amount to about £3,000m at today's relative exchange equipment prices, but if System X is not also successful in export markets, the future of the industry will be affected."

The study places stress on employment in the industry. The overall level of employment is expected to fall in the period to 1981, but less dramatically than in recent times, it says.

The SWP is collecting data to help identify the skill and locational shifts which may be expected before the large scale production of System X.

## Customs failure to consult over new rules for ship visits

From Mr P. N. B. Shaddick

Sir, Question: What is consultation?

Answer: When a government agency, having neglected to seek the views of interested parties, decides to transfer work to those parties, and refuses to change its mind, it helps if the interested parties are mostly small businesses in the private sector, and if they can be assured privately that the government agency does not consider them to be interested parties, while Parliament is told that "consultations have taken place and are continuing."

I refer, of course, to the celebrated decision of HM Customs to stop their offices from visiting ships arriving in the United Kingdom (This, we are told, will help to prevent smuggling). So that activity shall not be entirely lacking, however, the master or agent of the ship will be compelled to fill in forms

and deliver them to the Customs, in the middle of the night, regardless of expense.

The new rules are uncompromising, and they were published as a fait accompli in January. Since then, HM Customs' response to our protests has been to assure us that local collectors of customs will have discretion to bend the rules, and to appeal for our cooperation. This may be British compromise, but in reality it just means that nobody knows where they are. (Need I add that the scheme is scheduled to start on April 1?)

What is required is that HM Customs accept advice and change the rules. But, Sir, have they the grace to do it?

Yours faithfully,  
P. N. B. SHADDICK,  
Member of Council,  
The Institute of Chartered Shipbrokers,  
Queen's Buildings,  
Swansea.

## The single-trip PO rubber bands

From Miss A. M. Norman

Sir, My mother has not purchased a rubber band for 25 years. She has a large collection gathered from outside her front door where the postman drops at least one a day.

Could not the Post Office be persuaded to use the bands more than once and thus save

some of the £117,000 it proposes to spend on 99 million bands in the next six months? (The Times, March 18), a prodigious sum by any stretch of the imagination?

Yours faithfully,  
A. M. NORMAN,  
11 Ranelagh Avenue,  
London, SW6 3PJ.

## Opportunities for bi-lingual secretaries

Sir, I found Mr Horton's columns, ("Lack of opportunity for bi-lingual secretaries" March 15) most interesting although my own expertise quite different.

At 64, and notwithstanding my desire to devote my quiet translations, I am felled to continuous effort to accept a surfeit of bi-lingual assignments.

It has to be admitted, ever that with the exception of my own European Department, all the firms whom I work are foreign firms anxious to place goods on the English market.

The problem for firms is twofold: bi-lingual secretaries are needed in the export department, where the firm itself does not know a guage but English, he is of using the services of a secretary whose competence cannot check. Bi-lingual secretaries, able to find employment in English firms only, are few and far between. Yours faithfully, VERA WESTERMAN, 5 Albert Drive, Wimbledon Park, London, SW19 6LP, March 17.

## Small firms plea for tax cuts

By Our Industrial Staff

The Small Business Bureau of the Conservative Party has written to the Chancellor of the Exchequer urging him to cut direct taxes in the Budget.

The Budget should be designed to enable small companies to make and retain profit for growth and keep pace with inflation and to bring back the private banker for risk-taking.

Income tax at the middle and top levels is particularly injurious to sole traders, partnerships and the self-employed, the bureau says, and much the same applies to participants in

small limited companies.

It recommends that the top rate of tax should be reduced at the earliest opportunity to European levels, and ultimately to 50p in the pound. Another reform sought by the bureau is that income tax thresholds and bands should be substantially increased at all levels.

Special provision for small companies was also recommended yesterday in a publication by the bureau describing "proprietary companies" — the new type of incorporated businesses, proposed in the Conservative Party policy document *The Right Approach*.

## February steel output up 2 pc

Brussels, March 21 — Crude steel production in February in 29 countries belonging to the International Iron and Steel Institute (IISI) dropped 5.2 per cent from January but rose 2 per cent from the year-earlier month, the institute reported.

February production totalled 34,380,000 metric tons, down from 36,293,000 tons in January but up from 33,705,000 tons in February 1977. This small increase reflects slightly greater production in the United States and some European countries.

## UN call on trade strategy by communist countries

Geneva, March 21 — The United Nations Economic Commission for Europe called for an urgent reassessment by communist countries of their foreign trade strategy after a year of sluggish east-west trade.

Eastern Europe's exports to the West apparently rose by only 3 per cent in volume last year, while imports dropped by 5 per cent, the Geneva-based commission said.

The communist states' long-standing trade deficit went down and could be below \$5,000m (about £2,631m) for 1977, a reduction of 2,500m on 1976, the commission said in its report on eastern Europe's economies.

The Commission said this sluggish performance in east-west trade was compensated for by a vigorous expansion of exports to developing areas and increase in trade among communist states. — Reuters.

# Essex Water Company

## Mr. A. W. White's statement to Stockholders

### Consumption

The overall daily consumption for 1977 was 76.5 million gallons, which compares with 77.1 million gallons in 1976 with its long dry summer and 78.5 million gallons in 1975. The demand for metered supplies by industrial and other consumers has declined steadily since 1973, the quantity supplied in 1977 being 14½% below that for 1973, resulting in a considerable reduction in revenue over these years. On the other hand, the domestic or unmetered demand has continued to increase, although not as rapidly as had been anticipated.

### Charges to consumers

Arrangements have now been made for this Company to take over the billing and collection of sewerage and environmental services charges from four local authorities as from 1st April, 1978. These areas fall within the Company's area of supply. The billing and collection will be on behalf of either the Thames or Anglian Water Authorities for whom the local authorities formerly collected these charges.

Billing of these charges in the remainder of the Company's area of supply for the Anglian Water Authority will commence as from 1st April, 1979.

The effect on most consumers will be that from the appropriate dates they will receive from the Company one account, showing as separate items the Company's water supply charges and the Water Authority's sewerage and environmental services charges. The total bill will, therefore, be larger than the previous water supply account, but the appropriate local authority's General Rate demand will no longer include the sewerage and environmental services charge.

The Water Authorities will make appropriate payments to the Company for the extra work involved. The accounts for the year show a deficit of £225,000. Ever increasing costs, together with the reduction in the industrial demand for water, make an increase in the Company's charges inevitable from 1st April, 1978. The increases will be kept to a minimum consistent with the Company's statutory obligation to provide an adequate supply of wholesome water and will be subject to acceptance by the Price Commission.

### Water Charges Equalisation Act

The provisions of this complicated and contentious Act become effective from 1st April, 1978 and it is expected that the Company will receive £48,000 in 1978 for the benefit of domestic consumers. This is equivalent to a deduction of less than 10p from the water rate payable by the average consumer for a full year, or a reduction in the rate poundage of less than 0.4 of a penny.

### Capital Expenditure

Net capital expenditure during the year amounted to £12,142,000 and brings the historical total to £46,867,000.

Apart from work on additional trunk and dis-

tribution mains, the conversion of the Layer-de-la-Haye pumping station from coal fired steam boilers to electric power was completed and the construction of a new pumping station on the Stour aqueduct at Ardleigh was commenced. At Romford, a new computer block was completed and now houses the Company's new ICL 2904 computer which is functioning efficiently; work continues on the new South Essex Divisional Depot Complex.

### Changes in Capital

On 31st December, 1977 £250,000 of 3½% (formerly 5%) preference stock, 1972/77 was redeemed at par.

### Reorganisation of the Water Industry

Last year I referred to the possibility of a further reorganisation of the water industry and while the threat to nationalise the 28 statutory water companies remains, the most recent Government White Paper indicates that nationalisation will not be proceeded with for the present. I believe this decision, for whatever reasons, is both right and helpful for the water industry and the country as a whole; it is to be hoped that good sense will prevail and that the companies will be left to continue to serve their consumers in co-operation with the Regional Water Authorities and National Water Council.

### The Queen's Silver Jubilee

To mark the celebration of the Queen's Silver Jubilee, Open Days were held at five of the Company's source works to which the public were invited. As a result of the large numbers attending and the considerable interest shown, it has been decided to hold similar open days each summer at selected works.

Conducted tours of the works for staff and families were also arranged and the children of employees were presented with commemorative Silver Jubilee mugs, suitably inscribed and bearing the Company's name.

### Directors and Staff

It is with great regret that I have to record the death of Brigadier Gerald Shenstone on 5th November, 1977. Brigadier Shenstone became a director of the Southend Waterworks Company in December 1962 and joined the Board of the Essex Water Company on its formation in July 1970. He had a long and distinguished life and his wide knowledge and friendliness will be missed.

Mr. Paul Channon, M.P. for Southend West, has taken a considerable interest in matters affecting the water industry in Parliament and the Board is very pleased that he has accepted an invitation to join them in succession to Brigadier Shenstone.

I take this opportunity of thanking my fellow directors for their full support, throughout the year and to express to all members of the staff my genuine appreciation of their continuing loyal service.

امانة للصلح







# Revenues will be taken into account in annual updating of spending plans

In this White Paper, the Government sets before the British people its view of the likely size and duration of the oil revenues, and its own priorities for making use of those revenues in order to regenerate the economy and build a prosperous and just society.

In 1977, North Sea oil production was already equal to about half the United Kingdom's total consumption; and the balance of payments gained by some £2,000m. Without it, the financial turn-round of 1977 would have been more difficult, and would have taken longer. By 1980, we expect to be producing as much oil as we will consume; and we can expect to be a net exporter of oil at least for some part of the 1980s.

How much is North Sea oil likely to be worth? (a) It will increase our national income by the gross national product. The United Kingdom income arising directly from oil production in the North Sea is expected by 1980 to be about £4,500m (at 1977 prices) or rather more than 3 per cent of present gnp. By the mid-1980s, the direct contribution should rise to about £6,000m a year.

(b) It will contribute to government revenue. To start with, receipts will be small, because development costs will be set against profits. But later on they will become quite a substantial source of revenue. Estimates for the mid-1980s (referring to both oil and gas production) suggest a total yield of approaching £4,000m (at 1977 prices).

(c) It will help the balance of payments. Just how large this benefit will be depends very much on the use we make of the opportunities it creates. Estimates of the potential gain have been made on the assumption that neither the exchange rate nor the level of domestic activity is affected. On those assumptions, the total balance of payments will be better than it would otherwise have been by about £5,500m in 1980 (at 1977 prices) and about £9,000m or £9,000m in the mid-1980s. We must keep these gains in perspective. As these figures show, North Sea oil represents

only a relatively small addition to our total national resources, but it adds substantially to government revenue, and it is a major help to our balance of payments. These benefits will be at their height for a decade or so; thereafter, they are likely to decline and we may become net oil importers again in the 1990s. So the question is how we use this once-and-for-all opportunity to build on the policies which the Government is already pursuing to strengthen the British economy fundamentally.

Still more important, however, are the indirect effects. Because North Sea oil will greatly reduce our import bill, the balance of payments constraints on an expanding British economy will be much relaxed. As a result, the prospects of steady, sustainable growth are greatly improved. What we need are the right policies for industrial investment, so as to use this opportunity for expansion to bring about a permanent improvement in our economic efficiency.

## Economic expansion

First, the Government aims to promote the expansion of economic demand and activity, and get the economy moving forward to full employment. This will be much easier to do if other major industrial countries take similar expansionary action; and the Government will continue as it did in 1977 to urge on other major countries the need for effective action to bring the world economy out of the present recession. But even if the world economy does not recover rapidly, the United Kingdom can take advantage of its improving economic position to start expanding the economy through appropriate fiscal and monetary policies. In doing this, the Government will do everything it can to ensure that the

exchange rate leaves industry competitive in terms of price and is compatible with the aim of returning to full employment. Second, it is important that, in the process of expansion, we maintain and improve the international competitiveness of our industries. Otherwise we shall lose export markets and suffer increasing import penetration. A crucial requirement for such an improvement in our competitiveness is to retain the upper hand in the battle against inflation: prices and incomes must not again accelerate out of control. Furthermore, with the flow of oil benefiting the balance of payments by up to £8,000m a year (at 1977 prices), the market rate for sterling may be stronger than would otherwise be justified by the underlying competitive position of United Kingdom industry.

Third, industrial efficiency goes beyond price competitiveness. This is why the Government insists—as it indicated in the White Paper on Industrial Strategy—to give industry first priority in the whole range of its policies.

Fourth, a new approach to industrial relations will also be required: one which replaces attitudes of confrontation with democratic participation.

Fifth, the Government aims to provide as much stability as possible in its economic policies and measures. Sudden changes in policy discourage industry from branching out into new fields, and the greater freedom brought by North Sea oil can be used to avoid such lurches in policy.

In pursuing these objectives the Government will take account of the external debt which has been incurred in recent years. Much of this falls due for repayment in the next few years but provided we maintain a programme of reducing our net indebtedness it should be possible to extend the period of repayment substantially by refinancing.

We could use the temporary bonus of North Sea oil to go on a national spending spree, awarding increases in private and public consumption, which would last only for the

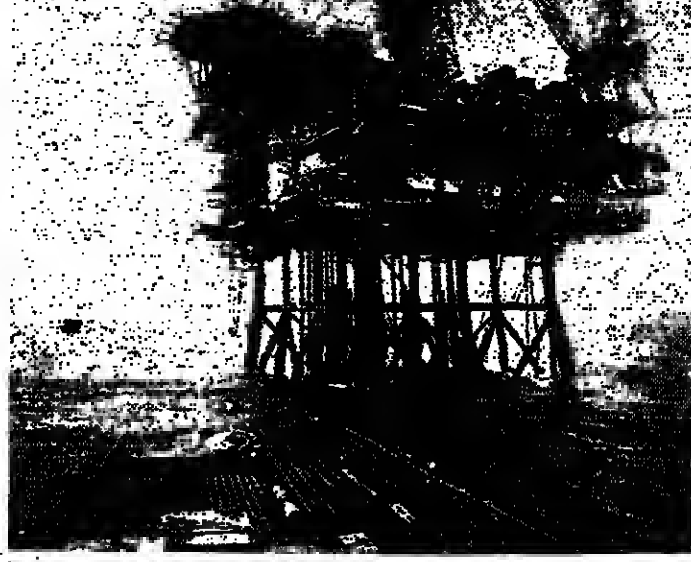
duration of the oil flow. But when the oil revenues began to decline, the economy would then be left with an extremely unpleasant period of adjustment to lower living standards. We would have done virtually nothing to prepare ourselves for the time when we will not have the revenues and may need to import energy once more.

The nation must not allow the benefits of North Sea oil to be misused in this way. Instead, we should aim to convert the short-term benefits of North Sea oil into a permanent improvement in our economic and industrial efficiency, and consequently in our national standard of living. By channelling part of our oil resources into industrial investment, into productive capacity, both public and private, and into essential infrastructure, strengthening British industry through new investment and additional capacity, and by modernizing our essential public services, the government strategy will help to increase the United Kingdom's economic strength both while the oil is flowing and after it runs out. By devoting resources to energy conservation, and to the expansion of alternative energy sources, (both conventional and new), the government strategy will help to save foreign currency and to reduce our reliance on imported energy when our own oil is exhausted.

By curbing taxation, the government strategy will improve the incentive to work, and will help to ensure that the potential improvements in our growth rate, made possible by higher investment, will in fact be realized. Such an improvement in our national performance will provide extra resources to improve our public services.

## Greater freedom

North Sea oil gives us greater freedom of manoeuvre to meet these needs of industry. With less constraint from the balance of payments, we can use this freedom to pursue policies which offer the prospect of steady growth at demand at higher levels than would otherwise have been possible. In the first stage of recovery,



One of the production platforms in BP's Forties field in the North Sea, with a helicopter about to land and a supply vessel in the foreground.

increased personal consumption will contribute directly to creating a favourable climate for industrial expansion. As the recovery proceeds, more caution will be needed, to ensure that resources which, on a longer term view, should be devoted to industrial investment and infrastructure, are not pre-empted, as has often happened in the past, by unsustainable increases in consumption.

Investment can be planned and executed only within industry itself. But in partnership with both sides of industry, there are ways in which the Government can help directly.

North Sea revenues will also allow an expansion of selective assistance. The normal test for most investment projects will, of course, remain that they can attract commercial funding in competition with other investment projects. But experience has shown that the capital market needs to be supplemented by selective intervention—where the risks are high and worth taking or where the payoff is long term.

The National Enterprise Board together with the Scottish, Welsh and Northern Ireland Development Agencies, will

continue to play a vital role in the selective promotion of worthwhile investments—either directly, or in partnership with private industry. The performance of some of its major subsidiaries is of fundamental importance to large parts of British industry.

The tripartite industrial strategy points the way forward by steadily building up, sector by sector, a detailed picture of the opportunities ahead and the action needed to seize them. There are many areas where United Kingdom industry has strengths on which we can build. There are new products and processes to be developed and exploited. The Government will do everything possible to further the industrial strategy through the Sector Working Parties and to encourage the firms and unions concerned to see that the conclusions of the Working Parties are translated into positive action in the board room and on the shop floor.

## Regional policy

Much remains to be done, especially in the older urban areas. The Government intends that some part of the North Sea oil revenues should be used to tackle long-standing problems of Scotland and other assisted areas. The regional policies already in operation, together with the activities of the Scottish, Welsh and Northern Ireland Development Agencies and the NEB will continue, both directly and in partnership with private industry, but the Government believes that more needs to be done. The emphasis will be on projects or schemes aimed at the expansion of industry in these regions and on ensuring that they are well placed to benefit from the industrial strategy.

The Government, in its recent Green Paper on Energy Policy, set out in detail the prospects for the development of new energy sources—both conventional and renewable—and the main lines of its present energy strategy.

The first is investment in alternative energy sources to meet the needs of our economy in the medium-term and then to assure our supplies when North Sea oil and gas begin to run out. Our current forecasts, United Kingdom primary energy demand is expected to rise from a total of 200 million tonnes of oil equivalent in 1975 to perhaps 240 million tonnes in 1985, to some 330 million tonnes by the end of the century, and to go on rising thereafter. During this period, North Sea oil production is likely to rise to a peak of 100-150 million tonnes in the middle 1980s, and then to decline to rather less than 100 million tonnes by the end of the century and progressively to decline thereafter. Investment in new energy sources will therefore be needed if our supply objectives are to be met. Our main need will be

What we need are the right policies for industrial investment so as to use this opportunity for expansion to bring about a permanent improvement in our economic efficiency.

for very substantial investments in conventional energy sources—coal, gas, oil and nuclear power. But in addition to these investments in conventional energy, we shall require a growing expenditure on new and unconventional sources of fuel supply.

Directly linked with this is the need for more energy conservation. Conservation policies have saved us approximately £2,000 million over the last four years; and new policies announced at the end of 1977 aim at an annual saving of 10 million tonnes of oil equivalent worth some £700 million. By the end of the century, energy could cost two or three times what it costs today. Further development of energy conservation measures will therefore be an integral part of energy policy.

The Government sees scope for a considerable reduction in taxation in the next few years.

However, a programme of major tax reductions, with no direct provision for any expansion in the economy's productive base, might increase national living standards only temporarily. Of course, in the future, with North Sea oil helping the balance of payments by up to £8,000m to £9,000m a year (at 1977 prices), it is possible that we might be able to sustain a consumer-led boom for longer than we have managed in the past; furthermore, reductions in taxation will certainly be needed to keep the process of expansion going. But unless accompanied by other permanent improvements in our economy, expansion of consumer demand might well benefit foreign rather than domestic suppliers and would not be sustainable in the long run.

In the Government's view, increases in investment and in living standards are mutually reinforcing.

In striking the balance in the 1980s, the Government will need to pay particular attention to the problem of ensuring that more jobs are available. The process of modernizing our manufacturing industry and the introduction of new technology can often mean fewer jobs than there were in particular plants and processes. On the other hand if our manufacturing industry is internationally competitive, it should be able, at least to maintain if not increase overall levels of employment; and many new jobs should become available in the service sector, including the public services.

The Government intends to retain a firm control over public expenditure so that it does not absorb too high a proportion of the nation's resources. However, certain areas of the public sector can be identified where it would be in the national interest to devote some of the North Sea revenues.

## Ambitious programme

This is an ambitious programme. It includes of course things which we would have undertaken without North Sea oil. The latter however gives us additional resources and reduces the constraints. The Government believes that this augmented programme is fully capable of achievement. It will, however, take years of determined effort as the Government revenue from North Sea oil builds up from £1,500m in 1979 to approaching £4,000m a year in the mid-1980s, and is channelled towards transforming our economic and industrial performance, securing our energy position in the longer term and improving our economic and social infrastructure.

Moreover the relative weight to be given to our various objectives will change as the economy grows and changes. Priority at first must be given to getting the economy expand-

ing fast enough to reduce unemployment. The Government will make a report to Parliament and to the nation each year showing what progress has been made towards the objectives set out in this White Paper, including the resources of the Sea.

The Government has considered whether it should further and set up a special fund into which part of the revenues would be paid, from which money would be used to finance special projects which merit special consideration. The Government has concluded that it is not possible to do things in this way for a fixed sum to be paid for a fixed sum to be paid in specific projects. The Government's main expenditure programme, many cases these areas overlap.

## Essential

In the belief that it is essential that both Government and Parliament should be kept fully informed of the progress of the expenditure and taxation programme, the Government has decided that the best way of achieving this is to set up a special fund into which part of the revenues would be paid, from which money would be used to finance special projects which merit special consideration. The Government has concluded that it is not possible to do things in this way for a fixed sum to be paid for a fixed sum to be paid in specific projects. The Government's main expenditure programme, many cases these areas overlap.

In the Government's view, increases in investment and in living standards are mutually reinforcing.

In striking the balance in the 1980s, the Government will need to pay particular attention to the problem of ensuring that more jobs are available. The process of modernizing our manufacturing industry and the introduction of new technology can often mean fewer jobs than there were in particular plants and processes. On the other hand if our manufacturing industry is internationally competitive, it should be able, at least to maintain if not increase overall levels of employment; and many new jobs should become available in the service sector, including the public services.

The Government intends to retain a firm control over public expenditure so that it does not absorb too high a proportion of the nation's resources. However, certain areas of the public sector can be identified where it would be in the national interest to devote some of the North Sea revenues.

## Ambitious programme

This is an ambitious programme. It includes of course things which we would have undertaken without North Sea oil. The latter however gives us additional resources and reduces the constraints. The Government believes that this augmented programme is fully capable of achievement. It will, however, take years of determined effort as the Government revenue from North Sea oil builds up from £1,500m in 1979 to approaching £4,000m a year in the mid-1980s, and is channelled towards transforming our economic and industrial performance, securing our energy position in the longer term and improving our economic and social infrastructure.

Moreover the relative weight to be given to our various objectives will change as the economy grows and changes. Priority at first must be given to getting the economy expand-

# Imperial Group Limited

Extracts from the statement by Mr. John Pile, Chairman, at the Annual General Meeting held in London on 21st March 1978.

## Trading

In essence, our accounts show that, largely owing to expected problems in the Tobacco Division, which were partly due to the changes which were about to take place in the duty structure but also because of reduced purchasing power, we made less money in real terms than in 1976. That, however, is the story of one year only. Like my predecessors, I maintain that our primary duty is to look at Imperial in the longer term. We are a great company with management second to none and a record which shows that we are not easily overcome. The change in tobacco duty structure made king-size cigarettes relatively more attractive, and that sector of the UK market, which now accounts for nearly 50% of all cigarettes sold, has grown five-fold in the last two years. When I tell you that our reaction has been to increase our own share of this sector during that period from 10% to over 50%, which meant multiplying our sales more than twenty times, you will see what I mean by our ability to respond to a challenge.

## Industry and Governments

For years there have been complaints about the intolerable burdens placed on industry by frequent changes of political policy. The voices, it seemed, were crying in the wilderness. I wish to speak on this theme today with real hope that we may at last be reaching the stage when there can be a national approach to industrial matters, bringing a stability on which we can build.

We have seen policy reversals of many kinds, not only when governments change but even within the span of a single administration. There have been governments which abjured intervention in industry and then felt the need to save "lame ducks". There have been attempts to bring industrial relations within a legal framework by both major parties, both failing for different reasons. The present government, which rejected this policy, has now enacted more legislation affecting industrial relations than perhaps any other since before the First World War. We have seen incomes policies accepted and rejected, pay freezes, pay "norms" and now a covert pay control by means of sanctions on employers who do not conform to the rules. And these rules, which were designed to allow for differential pay increases and were called "guidelines", have now changed into a rigid strait-jacket. There was an Act to outlaw restrictive practices, a reliance on market forces with monopolies legislation to prevent abuse, and then a series of counter-inflation laws which at every stage altered the rules under which applications for price increases could be justified. Add to these examples the effects of taxation changes—corporate, excise or personal, and taxes on spending—the effects of various incentives to support regional or other social policies, the many attempts to produce a workable and fair state pension scheme, and one has still far from exhausted the list of government actions and capriciousness which have left industry in Britain bewildered. Then there are the dark threats from the left wing of the Labour Party, such as further nationalisation, interference in company management by professional trades unionists, pension funds to be made to serve unspecified social ends, even a threat of withdrawal from the EEC with all that implies for industrial policy.

## A more balanced approach

With this unhappy history of the last decade or more, you may wonder at my naivety in saying, as I did earlier, that there is now real hope that a cohesive approach can be achieved. I have three reasons for this belief.

The first I approach with some caution because it is a

political matter. But it is already clear that the present government can no longer so easily obtain support for contentious or doctrinaire legislation because of its need to carry other parties with it. It seems increasingly likely that, with the advent of nationalist and perhaps other minor parties, future governments may be faced with the same difficulty. Furthermore, there is a greater readiness for members of a party in disagreement with the leadership to vote against.

It was with this background in mind that many of us sympathised with the idea of election by proportional representation, but the strength of opposition in the House of Commons has made a move along this road seem unlikely in the short term.

My second reason is a more fundamental one. I believe that the disenchantment with arbitrary government, among people of all persuasions is increasingly plain. Government policies are seen as being all too often misconceived. Over the last few years we have seen at various times a rush for growth which sucked in imports at an insupportable rate; price controls which have damaged companies while giving only marginal help to the consumer; employment protection laws which have tended to discourage employers from taking on more people. It often seems that legislation has the opposite effect to that intended.

My third reason for believing that the time is ripe for a more balanced approach to industry's future is that politicians are increasingly subject to outside forces. Not only trade unions but organisations and pressure groups of all kinds have shown that they are no longer as willing as in the past to accept legislation which is inimical to the interests of those they represent.

This puts a new responsibility on those who seek to influence the government, and the voice of moderation will be heard more frequently when those who speak have to answer for the consequences of what they say.

## A New Forum

All these developments point, however hesitantly, towards a more consensus approach to our problems. The best answer would undoubtedly be for Parliament itself to be more responsive to the extensive advice that is available from people who have practical understanding of the requirements of industry and the ways in which others depend on it; perhaps a reformed Upper House might fill the role. I hope we shall one day come to this, but there are too many examples of over-government and instant government at present for me to think that it will come soon enough. In the meantime, therefore, I believe that an attempt should be made to bring together the many disparate interests which are affected by industrial legislation, to consider independently its content and scale before it goes through the Parliamentary process.

I am thinking of a body representative of many groups concerned with our industrial success so that Ministers would receive a broader view than is available to them at present when their discussions are almost wholly with the CBI and the TUC. In some way the voice should also be heard in this council of the self-employed, consumers, the providers of finance, local authorities, the professions, civil servants and, importantly, members of major political parties, even when out of office.

The council could be invited to send representatives to "Neddy" to provide a wider forum for the discussion of industrial issues with Ministers and through them with Parliament. It could report publicly on the issues of the day and time to be a further contribution to open government. It might well on occasion agree to differ but even in such a



Mr. John Pile, Chairman, Imperial Group Limited.

case the debate in Parliament must surely benefit from a knowledge of the reasoned views reached, after long and careful thought, by the representatives of those most directly involved.

Many difficulties in establishing this body will doubtless be found; there are always such. I am not equipped to produce the perfect structure for it. I only know that the wish for more unity is shared by many of us and that the right type of organisation could become a powerful moderating influence. The principle of the national approach—the joint approach—must surely be right. I believe it is the responsibility of all of us to encourage it in every way we can; if successful it would prove to be the greatest single aid to Britain's long-term growth in wealth which we all so strongly desire.

## Prospects for the Current Year

Trading results for the first three months were at a lower level than for the same period last year, as we had anticipated. With an immediate recovery in consumer spending now improbable, I expect this trend to continue, in which case there may be an appreciable decline in our profit in the first six months of the current year. It should be remembered, however, that these lower figures will be in comparison with the results of the first half of last year which were better than those of the second half; 1978 could well show the opposite pattern. All our Divisions are much influenced, directly or indirectly, by the level of personal net incomes and if, as is greatly to be hoped, personal taxation is markedly reduced in the forthcoming Budget there will be two beneficial effects on us. First, the money left where it ought to be—in the consumer's pocket—will be used in part on our products, all of which stand high in the estimation of purchasers. Second, there will be a general improvement in the economy and the increased activity will generate a further advance in total consumer income. In the belief that the Budget will be favourable and because of my faith in our managements to adjust to change and to seize opportunities, I believe that, unless there is some unexpected difficulty put in our path, the results for 1978 will prove to be at least as good as those for 1977.

# The Scottish Western Investment Company Limited

	31st December 1977	31st December 1976
Equity shareholders' interest	£58,430,192	£55,858,936
Asset value per share	110.6p	108.5p
Revenue attributable to ordinary shareholders	£1,132,975	£943,444
Ordinary shares ranking for dividend	50,598,710	50,036,999
Earnings per ordinary share	2.24p	1.89p
Ordinary dividend per share	interim 0.60p final 1.60p	0.50p 1.40p
Capitalisation issue in ordinary shares	2.08137%	1.9388%

Mr. J. A. Lumsden, M.B.E., made the following points in his Chairman's Statement.

## YEAR'S RESULTS

The revenue attributable to ordinary shareholders at £1,132,975 increased by almost £190,000 giving earnings per ordinary share of 2.24p against 1.89p, an increase of 18.5 per cent.

## FUTURE OUTLOOK AND POLICY

Over recent months the confidence in the recovery of the UK economy has weakened, and the stock market has declined substantially from the level reached last summer. The improvement in our balance of payments has caused sterling to appreciate, especially

in relation to the dollar. This is tending to make our exports less competitive, particularly when there has been a general slowing down of economic growth throughout the world. The USA, there has been steady economic growth, although a lack of confidence in the Carter administration and a continuing adverse balance of trade has demoralised the stock market, which has had a most disappointing performance during 1977. However, we continue to feel that our substantial investment in that country will prove rewarding.

Our objective is to achieve growth in net asset value per share combined with a steady increase in dividends. Our broad investment strategy is to have a well-balanced portfolio based primarily on the three major economies of the USA, UK and Japan.

## ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The Annual General Meeting will be held at 6 p.m. on Monday, 3rd April 1978 at 175 W. George Street, Glasgow G2 2LD.



MANAGED BY MURRAY JOHNSTONE LIMITED.



## FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

## Stock markets

## Buildings and stores in demand

With the number of bargains swelled by more "bed and breakfast" deals equities had a much stronger session with a persistent, if selective, demand for sectors which stand to gain most from the Budget.

Construction shares, stores and motor traders all went ahead on this count and through demand was never heavy it spread to an even wider range of second line stocks. After 3.30 pm the whole market was given an extra lift by the oil revenue White Paper and prices finished at the top with the FT Index 77 better at 466.3, by far the best day of the present account.

Bargains of 5.273 more than 1,000 better than Monday's total. Despite the increased trading, there are no signs yet of the institutions coming back into the market. With fixed interest yields offering some 12 per cent at the longer end and corporate profits remaining under pressure, the little incentive for the fund managers to build up their equity holdings.

Bu neither are they sellers. Hopes of a reduction in capital gains tax in the next Budget are combining with fears of being caught out should the market turn to leave the institutions holding on to their portfolios.

Liquidity is building up, but from a low base. A lot of cash went into Government stocks in the latter half of last year, but the fund managers are not yet faced with the problem of too much cash.

Hope dies hard in the Henry Wigfall story. Last month we had a warning mention of the shares at 276p and now they are 217p. They still look dear on the distinct possibility that no bidder to rival Comet will come forward. Meanwhile the Wigfall board with 45 per cent of the voting muscle behind it is as adamant as ever against a persevering but luckless Comet.

However, the gilt market saw few signs of the big buyers yesterday. In light trading Government stocks ended the session much as they started with long having gone a quarter better at one point.

At the shorter end stocks ended about a sixteenth up, but off their best levels of the day. Hopes of increased consumer spending on the back of Budget tax reductions put some glaze on our stores. House of Fraser, with results due next week, added 3p to 140p. Analysts have been gradually revising their estimates upwards and there is talk that profits will be as high as £40m against a previous

£27m but the general forecast centres around £35-36m.

The stores sector, which underperformed the market in February, has gone ahead this month and among those to increase yesterday were Boots up 5p to 210p, GUS 'A' at 288p and Marks & Spencer at 150p both 4p better, and British Home Stores, at 180p, Debenhams at 105p and Woolworth at 65p showing gains of a penny or two.

A good profits rise and a one-for-two scrip issue at Bradford-based supermarket group Wm. Morrison was enough to send the shares leaping 24p to 210p and put some life into Sainsbury, up 4p to 167p, Hillards 5p better at 193p and Kwik Save 5p firmer at 80p. There has also been a "bear" squeeze at the latter.

However a nine-month trading loss and news that there will be no dividend from J. E. Sanger left the shares languishing 6p down at 36p.

With the help of a firm Wall Street and the White Paper oil shares were well to the fore. Shell, in particular, was a good spot rising 12p to 524p, with BP up 7p to 782p, an active Ultramar the same amount better at 232p and Tricentral, looking for good news soon on Thistle Field production, 6p ahead at 162p.

Over among the "blue chips" the way ahead was led by Unilever up 12p to 496p, with eightpenny gains from ICI at 358p, Beecham 630p and Glaxo 535p.

As dealers pondered the Turner & Newall annual report the shares put on a couple of pence to 185p, but a cautious statement from the chairman of Imperial Group made little impact the shares being unmoved at 79½p.

In front of figures today Tube Investments jumped 8p to 378p but possibly because of a cautious circular from Midland broker A. E. Sharp GKN were more subdued rising 4p to 282p. Trading news lifted Garton Engineering 6p to 78p.

The pick of a selectively strong construction sector were Costain at 258p and Taylor Woodrow at 270p, both 8p better.

Manchester Gauges' move for W. J. Reynolds has sparked speculation about which motor distributor could be next. A number are seen as vulnerable but a favourite is Leyland dealer Wodham Stringer which has attracted a good deal of interest over the past week or so. At 40p the shares stand close to their "high" for the year. Thos Barlow has more than 20 per cent of the shares.

ter, and Marchiel which rose 6p to 260p. Crane hire group Richards & Wallington, often talked of as a takeover prospect, saw a flurry of activity jumping 5p to 81p.

Dealings in Saga Holidays, which start today, are expected to begin at 117p, a 12p premium on the issue price. After about five takeover talks Marshalls (Jaxley) returned at 33p and closed at 43p compared with a pre-suspension price of 34p.

After a bullish circular from Scott Giff United Scientific always a speculative spot, rose 18p to 290p while for a like reason Robertson Foods gained 6p to 137p. In rubbers an asset valuation lifted Condon Sumatra 7p to 126p while recent investment plans had Albright & Wilson 6p up to 120p.

A combination of a "bear" squeeze, takeover hopes and talks of easier credit restrictions before or from the Budget

## Latest results

Company	Sales	Profits	Earnings	Div	Pay	Year's
Int or Fin	£m	£m	per share	pence	date	total
Armstrong (I)	39.4(29.4)	4.0(2.7)	—	0.8(0.72)	—	—(2.02)
Belgrave (d)	4.7(0.04)	0.07(0.03)	1.39(0.56)	0.32(0.11)	—	0.64(0.37)
Bemrose (F)	39.8(33.0)	1.78(1.18)	7.77(10.84)	1.94(1.34)	2/6	3.82(2.69)
Capitals (I)	10.1(8.6)	0.56(0.52)	—	0.88(0.8)	—	1.89(1.72)
Cope Allman (I)	78.9(72.3)	3.7(3.3)	5.7(5.3)	1.5(1.4)	—	3.3(3.13)
First Guernsey (F)	—	0.23(0.62)	1.23(1.29)	—	—	—
Gartoo Eng (F)	11.17(9.05)	0.01(0.012)	—	3.5(3.0)	4/5	3.5(3.0)
Wm Morrison (F)	85.6(65.9)	1.1(0.62)	16.1(12.3)	0.31	3/7	0.57(0.51)
Rivision TV (I)	25.9(21.8)	3.0(1.9)	17.68(11.94)	1.28	—	2.52(2.05)
J. E. Sanger (a)	57.4(—)	5.7(5.3)	—	15.0(—)	—	—
S'um Sum Pkt (F)	—	0.23(—)	—	—	—	—
Stallex (I)	4.9(3.8)	0.48(0.46)	—	5.8(5.0)	24/3	8.33(8.0)
Tomasin (F)	10.0(7.5)	0.24(0.08)	—	0.35(0.27)	—	—
W. & E. Trust (F)	10.0(6.2)	0.73(0.43)	8.07(5.5)	2.31(1.87)	—	3.02(2.68)
Weir Group (F)	160.4(138.1)	0.95(0.65)	6.45(4.1)	1.22(1.09)	5/3	1.74(1.56)
Wain Motor (F)	19.6(15.8)	9.1(7.5)	23.09(18.1)	3.5(3.19)	—	3.2(4.73)
		0.69(0.24)	28.16(10.09)	1.54(1.64)	3/6	2.1(1.96)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.25. Profits are shown pre-tax and earnings are net. a Nine months. b Forecast. c Gross income. d For 15 months.

## Hartebeest to enlarge uranium capacity

By Desmond Quigley

Hartebeestfontein, the Anglo-Transvaal gold mine, is to enlarge the treatment capacity of its uranium plant in order to treat surface slimes dams.

The expansion programme, which will cost about R5m, will take two years and will increase capacity by about 45,000 tons a month. The slimes dams will take about eight years to treat at the increased rate, the company said.

Meanwhile, in the Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa group, speculators who have punted on major development at South African Land and Exploration and seen the share price drop spectacularly will be disappointed with the annual statement from Mr Nicky Oppenheimer, the chairman.

Elandsrand is now expected to cost R200m compared with R127m in 1975 at then current prices. However, since the project is expected to be in production by the middle of next year compared with the original forecast of 1981, there will be little overall effect of the increase in capital expenditure.

A further Elandsrand rights issue is likely to be made towards the middle of the year, the directors state in the annual report, while "famous of bridging finance" to cover the total cash requirements of the mine are being considered as well.

Vaal Reefs is planning to produce 64,800 kilograms of gold this year, an increase of 64 kilograms on last year, by slightly increasing the milling rate to 7.2m tons and the grade to 9 grams a ton.

## Bernard Wardle is suffering

After the climax from Bernard Wardle, the pvc processing group, comes the anti-climax. In the year to November 27 it swept pre-tax profits forward by 36 per cent thanks to cost cutting and price increases. Last month the group reported how well poised it was for an upturn.

Mr D. A. Boothman, chairman, now reports in his annual statement that the first half of this year will suffer from tough markets and heavy pressure on margins. The year has started in a "disappointing way". A domestic upturn is also win coming forward, important to a group geared to high output, and raw material prices show signs of climbing once more.

TAKE

## Our presence will make your heart grow fonder.

If you are resident overseas, the best way of keeping in touch with events back home is by reading The Times.

However, due to rising costs and to avoid any unnecessary wastage of newsprint, The Times has reduced the number of copies offered for casual sale—both at home and abroad.

Don't risk losing touch. Place a subscription with The Times and be sure of your daily copy.

For further information and subscription details, write to: The Subscriptions Manager, The Times, New Printing House Square, Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ.



## Bemrose setback after lower demand hits gravure print

By Michael Prest

Bemrose Corporation, the Derby-based printing, packaging and publishing group, turned in pre-tax profits for 1977 £404,000 down at £1.78m. But four of the group's five divisions have done better in the first two months of the current year, and Mr Gordon Brunt, chief executive of the Thomson Organisation, is to become chairman of Bemrose.

The main loss was in the gravure print transfer division, where the deficit was £460,000 before interest charges. The company points out that there

was a world-wide downturn in demand for printed polyester fabric last year. The strengthening of sterling also contributed to the loss.

Increased profits were recorded, however, by the publishing, flexible packaging, folding cartons, calendars and diaries, and security and confidential printing divisions. The company says these areas are currently running ahead of last year's performance.

Turnover was a record £39.9m, up 21 per cent. Trading profit before deducting interest charges was £2.16m. But funds

attributable to shareholders fell 33 per cent to £1.08m.

Earnings per ordinary share are 7.77p compared with 10.8p the previous year, with a final dividend of 1.91p. The extraordinary items include £82,000 written off from goodwill, and another £32,000 for closure and relocation costs mainly from moving specialist typesetting from Presto to Derby.

Funds invested in 1977 amounted to £2.92m, a record. Borrowings, chiefly medium-term loans, are 38 per cent of shareholders funds.

## Briefly

## Upturn in Aquis securities

The extent of the revival in the investment property market is shown by the £3m upturn in the value of Aquis Securities' Atlas House, Cheapside, at the end of 1977. This has not been incorporated in the accounts for the year but it represents a net asset value of 29.09p per share. Unfortunately, the market has some way to go before the property regains its purchase price.

The board, headed by Mr Harold Quinlan, believes that the "outlook for commercial development remains somewhat obscure". Despite enormous financial facilities now available, the letting market must still be viewed with considerable caution since the price of prime sites has advanced "by a frightening extent" in recent months.

The group also states that it is quite willing to ignore the depreciation standard on investment properties and accepts that the accounts may thus be qualified. The absence of amortisation of short leaseholds draws a qualification from the auditors in the 1977 accounts but these sites were revalued at the financial year end.

**COMPAIR**  
Acquisition for £7.8m of Fluid Power division of Wau Regulatory of Lawrence Massachusetts completed March 17. Net tangible assets of division around £4.3m and in year to June 30 next it should make profits of £1.5m.

**WINN INDUSTRIES**  
Sale to Gush Kirby Engineering to Legibus Seventy-Seven for £136,549 in cash. 1977 profit pre-tax £9,694.

**KLEENEZE HLDGS**  
Co has agreed with Frederick Gosson to buy cap of 38,000 £1 ord for £25,000.

**MERCER CLEARED**  
Mr Roy Hattersley not referring following mergers to Monopolies Commission: Cavenham Alliance Property Holdings, Ever SA, Argyle Securities, Trafalgar House Young, Austen and Young, Cadbury Schweppes (USA) Peter Paul Inc.

**KELLOCK HOLDINGS**  
Turnover for 1977, £7m (£1,627m for 16 months). Pre-tax profit £55,000 (£729). Provided nothing unforeseen occurs, board expects modest dividend to be declared for 1978.

**BELGRAVE ASSETS**  
Board continues to examine ways in which it would be possible for dealings in Co's securities to be recommended, and to this end discussions are in progress with both their parent Co Kellock Hldgs and their professional advisers. Shareholders will be informed as soon as any progress is made.

**MEGGITT HOLDINGS**  
Chairman told annual meeting that every division operating profitably and first quarter figures show big lift in earnings. Orders high.

A PIECE

OF PROPERTY ADVICE

For 'The Complete Picture', a brochure describing all our property services, write to—C.N.C. Arding A.R.I.C.S. Richard Ellis, 64 Cornhill, London EC3V 3PS. Tel: 01-283 3090

**Richard Ellis**  
Chartered Surveyors

012833090



## Cope Allman now finding leisure side increasingly dominant

By Ray Maugham

Following the steep drop in packaging performance, leisure interests quickly became the brightest, and largest, star in the Cope Allman International firmament over the six months to end-December last.

Helped by perhaps £350,000 of aggregate loss elimination in the Australian and bicycle interests, the contribution from the gaming machine division climbed by 47 per cent to £1.82m. The increase in permitted payouts from "one-armed bandits" to £1 in tokens last month has lifted demand sharply and February orders were about 150 per cent up on the comparable period of 1977.

But Cope is 11 per cent down to £3.74m at the pre-tax level and the packaging division is chiefly to blame. Price controls

and tough competition have clobbered margins from 5.36 to 2.25 per cent and the divisional contribution to profits was slightly more than halved at £330,000.

Organizational changes have already made an impact on the fashion division where profits expanded by 22 per cent to £756,000. Engineering slipped from £1.33m in £1.15m and the Modern Composites glass reinforced plastic pipes subsidiary has been sold at asset value since the investment required to offer a full product range outstripped the timing and scale of likely benefits.

Cope will be spending about £5m this year on the first leg of the £30m three-year investment programme and gearing, currently about 35 per cent should remain comfortably

within the target limits of 40 per cent. At the same time, the debt portfolio is being rescheduled to favour long term debt at the expense of mid-term loans.

Long-term loans will probably stand at around £10m against £4.14m at the year-end balance sheet date and the rate charged, which in some cases is about 3 per cent over LIBOR, will be significantly reduced. Short term debt, £8.8m last July, will probably remain as a constant proportion of the whole.

The shares climbed 1p yesterday to 56p and, while packaging still looks flat, the impetus given to gaming by the recent Government decision will make a notable impression on the dominant leisure interests over the final four months of the year.

## Second-half upsurge puts Tomatin 70 pc ahead

By Our Financial Staff

A bumper second half helped Tomatin Distillers to end 1977 with a record pre-tax profit of £731,000. This is a rise of 70 per cent on last year and was achieved on turnover 33 per cent up at £10m. Margins went ahead from 5.7 per cent to 7.3 per cent.

Earnings a share are up from 5.48p to 8.07p, while the gross dividend is 4.57p against 4.12p. Mr Richard Callingham, chairman of this Inverness-shire malt whisky group is pleased with the results and notes that production of whisky was increased by 300,000 gallons to 2.3m gallons.

At half time the group managed a 45 per cent increase in profits to £363,000 and the board expected a further substantial rise in the second half. This was based on new orders already received, and the half year duty brought in a 104 per cent leap in profits to £368,000. Turnover for the second half went up nearly 37 per cent to £5m.

Criticizing the Government's stance towards the Scotch whisky industry, Mr Callingham says that if the projected move towards indirect taxation in the next Budget means still higher duty on Scotch whisky, it will be self-defeating in terms of the resulting revenue. He says that this is already the case as three duty increases in 21 months have resulted in a drop in Treasury income by £28m.

## Scrip and peak year at W & E Turner

Record results for 1977 and a one-for-two scrip issue are announced by W & E Turner, a multiple retailer of footwear, bosiery and handbags. On the back of a 22 per cent rise in turnover to £10.01m, pre-tax profits went up 46 per cent to £554,000. This comes close to the group's long-term aim of achieving a 10 per cent return on turnover.

At the net level, profits rose 57 per cent to £448,000, pointing to a second-half rise of 66 per cent to £576,000. Earnings a share are up from 4.1p to 6.4p and the dividend is 1.85p gross. The board says that the company's level of trading has, so far, been buoyant. The board believes that the group will enable it to take advantage of any increase in consumer demand.

**PROVIDENT FINANCIAL**  
Chairman says in annual statement that so far this year group is performing well.

## Substantial volume growth in most sectors spurs Garton

By Bryan Appleyard

Fasteners manufacturer Garton Engineering increased its pre-tax profits by 28 per cent from £877,000 to £1.1m in 1977. Turnover rose by 23 per cent from just over £9m to £11.2m.

Though exports doubled they still represent below 5 per cent of sales, so Garton achieved its growth largely in the United Kingdom. In bolts this was via price increases as there was no volume growth, but there were substantial volume increases in other sectors.

Garton believes it has managed to achieve this by "running between the legs" of the

giants in this field like GKN and by allowing its operating companies to pursue an independent marketing line.

In addition it is spending at a reasonable level on capital goods: £520,000 last year and another £400,000 committed so far this year.

However, on current trading Mr Andrew Garton, chairman, comments: "In the early part of the current financial year, trading has not shown the degree of improvement achieved in the corresponding period of last year, although our sales figures show us to be marginally ahead."

However, Mr Garton says the company's wide spread of cus-

tomers, only 20 per cent of sales go direct to the motor industry for example, provides some insurance against industrial downturn.

So profits growth this year is not expected to be at the same level, though it is expected to be "satisfactory".

In balance sheet terms the bank overdraft is down slightly at £800,000 and gearing is likely to be further improved by conversions of the £557,000 loan stock.

The final dividend is 4.545p gross making a total for the year of 8.636p, a payout that is 3.09 times covered. Stated earnings a share are up from 12.3p to 16.1p.

## Hoechst warning on lower dividend

From Peter Norman Bonn, March 21

Hoechst AG, one of the "big three" West German chemical groups, today warned its shareholders that it will have to reduce its dividend for 1977 from the 16 per cent level paid for 1976.

But in an interim report, the company said that shareholders resident in West Germany who benefit from a tax credit amounting to nine-sixteenths of the dividend under the terms of the new corporation tax law should obtain a higher yield than before.

Today's interim report put Hoechst's parent company pre-tax profit at DM891m last year compared with DM786m in 1976. But the company said this profit figure included exceptional items arising from the liquidation of reserves and the consolidation of companies in the Hoechst group into the parent company.

Hoechst said that 1977 had not been an easy year for the company or the German chemical industry in general. Currency changes put pressure on selling prices, exporting more difficult and increased competition from foreign suppliers on the home market.

The group's capacity in the West German averaged only 70 per cent in the final months of last year. Today's letter to shareholders said that there had been no improvement in business conditions so far this year.

The group's worldwide sales declined fractionally by 0.8 per cent to DM23,300m last year while parent company sales fell by 12 per cent to DM3,456m.

The year witnessed a cut-back in investments by the parent company with spending on fixed assets falling by DM69m to DM677m and investments in subsidiaries dropping by DM177m to DM131m.

## Bayerische Vereinsbank ponders bigger payout

Munich—Bayerische Vereinsbank is thinking of raising its dividend for this year from 1977's DM3. But it is too soon to make a definite forecast, bank managing board spokesman Herr Max Hackl, said.

He told the annual press conference that the bank will be concentrating its credit business on small and medium-sized customers this year, as no substantial revival in credit demand from large companies is expected.

Herr Hackl said that he is not expecting domestic interest rates to rise this year, and they could decline further.

Herr Hackl does not expect the Bundesbank to introduce restrictive monetary policies this year for fear of stimulating money supply growth, already swollen by foreign exchange intervention.

A growth rate this year even slightly above 1977's 2.4 per cent could be considered a success. Herr Hackl said, but he declined to describe the government's 3.5 per cent gross national product growth target as unsustainable. The bank is continually looking at ways of increasing its overseas presence and South-East Asia has clear expansion potential, he added.

Last year the parent's net profit was DM67.1m against DM72.2m. The lower net profit resulted from an increase in taxes to DM90.2m from DM82.4m following last year's corporation tax law reform.

The net operating profit was DM178.3m against DM159.8m. The rise was due largely to increased earnings from securities trading and note loan business. A modest growth in savings deposits was due primarily to the transfer of funds, invested under government-sponsored savings schemes and due for repayment into savings options offering a better return.

Mr Peter Vossy is now chief executive of Davy International Projects.

Mr Kerry St Johnston has joined the board of Strath Steamship as a non-executive director. He succeeds Mr Lemox-Corringham.

Mr George Lidstone becomes vice-chairman of Westward TV. Mr Michael Henricson-Amory joins the board.

Mr C. M. Bell has been made a director of Atlas Investment Trust. Mr Richard Portugal has become sales director of Mills & Allen.

Mr Alfred Pettengill, finance director of Beloit Walmsley, is to become managing director from April 1. He succeeds Mr Harry Horne, who is to become executive vice-president corporate marketing of the Beloit Group export sales organization.

**Pepsico-Taco Bell**  
Irvine, California—Taco Bell has formally agreed to merge with Pepsico for about \$125m in stock. Under the agreement 1.43 shares of Pepsico would be exchanged for each outstanding Taco Bell stock.

The merger remains subject to several conditions, including approval by directors of both companies and holders of a majority of Taco Bell stock. Taco Bell said that its chairman and founder, who together hold 32 per cent of the outstanding stock, favour the merger.—Reuter.

**Danish Shipping**  
The Danish shipping line DFDS A/S has announced further substantial increases in both turnover and trading profits for 1977, continuing the trend established in 1975. Turnover rose from Dkr830.7m (approximately £83m) to Dkr932m (£93m), while the trading profit, after depreciation went up from Dkr68.8m in 1976 to Dkr120.1m (about £12m).

The trading profit for the whole DFDS group has more than doubled from Dkr36.4m to Dkr212m. The board is recommending a 50 per cent increase in dividend to 12 per cent and his compares with 6 per cent in 1975.

DFDS A/S says: "The results, achieved by a strongly committed effort on the part of the company's employees, gives grounds for satisfaction. DFDS does, however, emphasize the

## International

need for continued growth to enable the very heavy investment in new ships to continue. The annual meeting will be in Copenhagen on April 6.

DFDS A/S is a public company which has had links with the United Kingdom since its founding in 1866. It is the principal surface carrier—freight and passenger—between the United Kingdom and Denmark, apart from its worldwide operations. In May this year it will enter service on the Harwich-Esbjerg route.

**Yearling bond rate goes down again**  
The coupon of this week's batch of local authority bonds is down again this time from 7½ per cent at par to 7½ per cent. The biggest borrower this week is Stoke-on-Trent which is raising £1.5m, followed by a two-year bond from Merseyside Passenger Transport Executive which is raising £1m. Variable bonds are favoured by Surrey (£1m) and Ashford (£500,000).

**Phillips optimism**  
Bartlesville, Oklahoma—Phillips Petroleum says in its annual report for 1977 that earnings "should be higher than the \$516.9m or \$3.37 a share earned in 1977".

The group expects this year's production of petroleum liquids to surpass the gains of last year. A rise in natural gas production will be the first increase in eight years.

Last year, Phillips had a petroleum products sales volume of 532,000 net barrels a day and produced 1,343,000 net thousands of cubic feet of natural gas daily. Worldwide crude oil production rose 5 per cent, and natural gas liquids output rose 6 per cent.

Expected production gains in 1978 are based on the start-up of additional fields in the Ekofisk area of the Norwegian North Sea and on a full year's production of natural gas from Ekofisk area fields. Ekofisk gas production began in the fall of 1977.

In addition, Phillips said, oil output will benefit from a full year's production from Indonesian fields opened last year.

The group noted it completed or had under way at year-end six major expansions in its United States chemical operations. Phillips expects production to begin in the 1980s from its uranium mining operation in northwestern New Mexico, where reserves are estimated at 25 million pounds.—Reuter.

**Ebes rights issue**  
Antwerp. The new shares offered under Societes Reunies d'Energie du Bassin de l'Escaut (EBES) one-for-five rights issue are priced at Fr1,825 each, managing director Mr Philippe Colls told shareholders. The 2.25 million new shares which will go on offer from April 6 to 20 will raise the capital to Fr19.90 billion from Fr16.55 billion and the money will be used for part-financing over the next three years of Ebes investments in nuclear energy.—Reuter.

## US side of J. E. Sanger leads to big loss

There is no interim dividend from J. E. Sanger, the Crown-based motor trader. This follows a fall from a profit of £160,000 to a loss of £532,000 for nine months to December on turnover up from £35.25m to £57.4m. The news sent shares down 9p to 36p.

The main problem area is the group's interest in its American operations. The directors decided to close down group's operations in Chicago and merge two operations.

Jersey, too, one of the group's main areas of interest, has been in the red in the last two years. The board still judge it right to represent there. The current accounting period runs to end of June, and a "muddy" picture of the group's interests for the balance of year.

Overall, there had been improvement in the group's trading operations in the last two months and directors expected to be able to report a "better" performance with the figures.

Dividend payments for the year will be reviewed "in final figures are available".

**Thames Television up 7 pc at half-time**  
Better advertising revenue and profits for Thames Television are the main factors for a 7 per cent rise in pre-tax profits to £5.7m for the six months to January 29 at Rediffusion Television, a subsidiary of British Electric Traction.

Thames Television's pre-tax profit for the six months to January 29 at Rediffusion Television, a subsidiary of British Electric Traction, was £2.8m, up from £2.6m in the same period last year. The company's profit came out at £1.63m compared with £1.74m.

**Western Motor aims for bumper year**  
Management trading figures to date for the current year show a satisfactory start. Western Motor Holdings, a reasonable economic and steady production of factories, there "is no" major profits for current year, should not be great. The record achieved in past years.

In accordance with proposals of the accounts standards committee regarding deferred taxation (ED19), vision has been made for tax liabilities as are likely to be in the future. The company's profit for the six months to January 29 at Rediffusion Television, a subsidiary of British Electric Traction, was £2.8m, up from £2.6m in the same period last year. The company's profit came out at £1.63m compared with £1.74m.

**Talbex Group off to a good start**  
The past three months seen many changes at Talbex with the arrival of new influential shareholders. The result of these changes five board members have been pointed, three of which I sent the new shareholders. As well as the new board, there has been a substantial improvement in the performance of the company in half year to January 31.

Turnover has increased per cent to £4,991m and pre-tax profit has risen to £80,000 to £245,124. All the main trading companies are trading profitably, Osmond Aerosols showing particular strength. Exports growing and are expected to develop further following trading opportunities provided by new board members.

The recently-acquired resources will considerably extend Talbex's ability to both through the present and by acquisition. The board looks for future confidence, there is no doubt, expect that the profit the year will be in excess of those of 1977.

**UNEMPLOYMENT**  
The following are the monthly figures for Great Britain:

**REGIONAL UNEMPLOYMENT**  
The following are the monthly unemployment figures, seasonally adjusted excluding school leavers:

**EDINBURGH AMERICAN ASSETS TRUST LIMITED**  
A GROWTH OF CAPITAL TRUST

**POLICY & STRATEGY**  
Your Board believe that, over the long term, growth of capital will best be achieved by backing smaller companies whose managements are personally committed to the success of their companies. The opportunities available in North America to find such companies are relatively greater than elsewhere and the geographical exposure of your Company reflects this.

**CANADA**  
8.3% of Total Assets

**U.S.A.**  
55.0% of Total Assets

**Copies of the Report are available from:**  
Ivory & Sime Limited, Investment Managers,  
1 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh EH2 4DZ.

**31st Dec 1977**  
Total Assets £33.3m  
Net Assets £24.4m  
Equivalent per share to 122p  
Earned per ordinary share 1.58p  
Proposed Annual Dividend 1.10p

**31st Dec 1976**  
Total Assets £31.1m  
Net Assets £22.1m  
Equivalent per share to 110p  
Earned per ordinary share 1.18p  
Proposed Annual Dividend 0.90p

**EDINBURGH AMERICAN ASSETS TRUST LIMITED**  
Sackville House  
143/152 Fenchurch Street  
London EC3M 6BN  
Telephone 01-623 8080

**EDINBURGH AMERICAN ASSETS TRUST LIMITED**  
Sackville House  
143/152 Fenchurch Street  
London EC3M 6BN  
Telephone 01-623 8080

**EDINBURGH AMERICAN ASSETS TRUST LIMITED**  
Sackville House  
143/152 Fenchurch Street  
London EC3M 6BN  
Telephone 01-623 8080

**EDINBURGH AMERICAN ASSETS TRUST LIMITED**  
Sackville House  
143/152 Fenchurch Street  
London EC3M 6BN  
Telephone 01-623 8080

**EDINBURGH AMERICAN ASSETS TRUST LIMITED**  
Sackville House  
143/152 Fenchurch Street  
London EC3M 6BN  
Telephone 01-623 8080

**EDINBURGH AMERICAN ASSETS TRUST LIMITED**  
Sackville House  
143/152 Fenchurch Street  
London EC3M 6BN  
Telephone 01-623 8080

**EDINBURGH AMERICAN ASSETS TRUST LIMITED**  
Sackville House  
143/152 Fenchurch Street  
London EC3M 6BN  
Telephone 01-623 8080

**EDINBURGH AMERICAN ASSETS TRUST LIMITED**  
Sackville House  
143/152 Fenchurch Street  
London EC3M 6BN  
Telephone 01-623 8080

**EDINBURGH AMERICAN ASSETS TRUST LIMITED**  
Sackville House  
143/152 Fenchurch Street  
London EC3M 6BN  
Telephone 01-623 8080



## MARKET REPORTS

## Eurobond prices

US STRAIGHTS	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80
100% 1980	100.00	100.00	100.00
100% 1981	100.00	100.00	100.00
100% 1982	100.00	100.00	100.00
100% 1983	100.00	100.00	100.00
100% 1984	100.00	100.00	100.00
100% 1985	100.00	100.00	100.00
100% 1986	100.00	100.00	100.00
100% 1987	100.00	100.00	100.00
100% 1988	100.00	100.00	100.00
100% 1989	100.00	100.00	100.00
100% 1990	100.00	100.00	100.00
100% 1991	100.00	100.00	100.00
100% 1992	100.00	100.00	100.00
100% 1993	100.00	100.00	100.00
100% 1994	100.00	100.00	100.00
100% 1995	100.00	100.00	100.00
100% 1996	100.00	100.00	100.00
100% 1997	100.00	100.00	100.00
100% 1998	100.00	100.00	100.00
100% 1999	100.00	100.00	100.00
100% 2000	100.00	100.00	100.00
100% 2001	100.00	100.00	100.00
100% 2002	100.00	100.00	100.00
100% 2003	100.00	100.00	100.00
100% 2004	100.00	100.00	100.00
100% 2005	100.00	100.00	100.00
100% 2006	100.00	100.00	100.00
100% 2007	100.00	100.00	100.00
100% 2008	100.00	100.00	100.00
100% 2009	100.00	100.00	100.00
100% 2010	100.00	100.00	100.00
100% 2011	100.00	100.00	100.00
100% 2012	100.00	100.00	100.00
100% 2013	100.00	100.00	100.00
100% 2014	100.00	100.00	100.00
100% 2015	100.00	100.00	100.00
100% 2016	100.00	100.00	100.00
100% 2017	100.00	100.00	100.00
100% 2018	100.00	100.00	100.00
100% 2019	100.00	100.00	100.00
100% 2020	100.00	100.00	100.00
100% 2021	100.00	100.00	100.00
100% 2022	100.00	100.00	100.00
100% 2023	100.00	100.00	100.00
100% 2024	100.00	100.00	100.00
100% 2025	100.00	100.00	100.00
100% 2026	100.00	100.00	100.00
100% 2027	100.00	100.00	100.00
100% 2028	100.00	100.00	100.00
100% 2029	100.00	100.00	100.00
100% 2030	100.00	100.00	100.00

## Wall Street

New York, March 21.—Stocks turned lower in moderate trading on the New York Stock Exchange as gains trailed declines by a slim margin and the Dow-Jones industrial average ended at 1,311.44.

Sears, a leading active, picked up 1/4 to 24 1/2 on volume of more than 41,000 shares. The company reported lower fourth quarter earnings.

Other active included IBM, down 1/4 to 239 1/2 and Gillette, down 1/4 to 27 1/2. Inland Container jumped 1/4 to 24.

Gold rose \$6.30.

The Wall Street and Canadian stock prices given in the table relate to Monday's close. Later publication is caused by the change in the Eastern Daylight Time. The table continues until Eastern Daylight Time begins in the United States.

SILVER futures collapsed in within 1/2 cent to 10.00, down from 10.50, after a session of volatility. The price of silver rose to 10.50, down from 10.50, after a session of volatility.

US & CONVERTIBLES

SPR

JYC

HE

VEL

EVIS

GREENFIELD MILLETS

Chairman thinks that prospects are excellent. For current firm earmarked for expansion in five years, group planned to double in size.

Bank Base Rates

ABN Bank

Barclays Bank

B.C.C.I. Bank

Consolidated Crds

First London Secs

C. Hoare & Co.

Lloyds Bank

London Mercantile

Midland Bank

Nat Westminster

Rossminster Acc's

TSB

Williams and Glyn's

2 1/2 day deposits on sums of £100,000 and upwards

100% 4 1/2% 100% 4 1/2% 100% 4 1/2%

100% 4 1/2% 100% 4 1/2% 100% 4 1/2%

100% 4 1/2% 100% 4 1/2% 100% 4 1/2%

100% 4 1/2% 100% 4 1/2% 100% 4 1/2%

100% 4 1/2% 100% 4 1/2% 100% 4 1/2%

100% 4 1/2% 100% 4 1/2% 100% 4 1/2%

Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar	Mar
20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31
1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30
31	1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31	1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31	1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31	1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31	1
2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31
1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30
31	1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31	1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31	1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31	1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31	1
2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31
1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30
31	1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31	1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31	1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31	1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31	1
2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31
1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30
31	1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31	1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31	1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31	1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31	1
2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31
1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30
31	1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31	1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31	1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31	1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31	1
2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31
1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30
31	1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31	1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31	1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31	1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31	1
2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31
1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30
31	1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31	1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31	1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31	1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31	1
2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31
1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30
31	1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31	1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31	1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31	1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31	1
2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31
1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30
31	1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31	1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31	1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31	1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31	1
2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	1



## Busier day

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

\_\_\_\_\_









# Strutt & Parker

LONDON · EDINBURGH · CANTERBURY · CHELMSFORD · CHELTENHAM · CHESHIRE  
GRANTHAM · HARROGATE · IPSWICH · LEWES · SALISBURY · SOUTHEND

## EAST SUSSEX

### A PRODUCTIVE DAIRY AND ARABLE FARM ABOUT 304 ACRES

6 Bedroomed Farmhouse, 4 Cottages, Extensive Farm buildings with cowshed for 68, 275 Acres of arable and pastureland 25 Acres of amenity woodland.

WITH VACANT POSSESSION  
(subject to Cottage occupation)

## EAST SUSSEX

### A DAIRY AND SHEEP FARM ABOUT 414 ACRES

4 Bedroomed Farmhouse, 4 further Cottages, Three groups of traditional farm buildings, 248 Acres of arable and pastureland, 188 Acres of amenity woodland.

WITH VACANT POSSESSION  
(subject to Cottage occupation)

## KENT/SURREY BORDER

### A DAIRY AND STOCK FARM ABOUT 196 ACRES

4 Bedroomed Period Farmhouse, 3 Cottages, Traditional farm buildings, 185 Acres of free draining farmland, 10 Acres of amenity woodland.

WITH VACANT POSSESSION  
(subject to Cottage occupation and a small letting)

The above farms for sale by Auction (unless previously sold) by Strutt & Parker's Farm Agency, Department  
London Office, Tel. 01-629 7282, and Lewes Office, 201 High Street, Tel. 07916 5411, Ref. ID5 5239

## UPPER NIDDERDALE—NORTH YORKSHIRE

Pateley Bridge 7 miles, Ripon 13 miles, Harrogate 20 miles, Bradford 28 miles.

### THE STEAN ESTATE—ABOUT 3,678 ACRES

STEAM MOOR—A FIRST CLASS GROUSE MOOR—3,344 ACRES

Average annual bag for last 5 years 481 brace.

Moor House Farm—An Excellent Hill Stock Farm of 282 Acres.

Whitebeck Farm—A Valuable Hill Dairy and Stock Farm of 51 Acres.

Keepers Cottage and Kennels, Second Cottage, Range of Gates & Stores, 1,406 Sheep Gails on Stean Moor.

With Vacant Possession of all except Whitebeck Farm, one Cottage and 40 Sheep Gails.

AUCTION AS A WHOLE ON THURSDAY, 20th APRIL, 1978, at 3 p.m. at the

Majestic Hotel, Ripon Road, Harrogate (unless previously sold).

Land Agents: A. W. Watts & Co., The Estate Office, Harwood Lane, Northallerton, DL7 8BH. Tel. 0609 2793 and 5436 and at 46 Newgate, Barnard Castle.

Auctioneers: Strutt & Parker, London Office, Tel. 01-629 7282 and Harrogate Office, Princes House, 13 Princes Square, Harrogate, Tel. 0423 81274.

## ESSEX—ALTHORNE AND STEEPLE

185 Acres of FARMLAND IN TWO LOTS

5 Cottages and shop in need of modernisation, 1 semi-detached house, Number of small parcels of land.

WITH VACANT POSSESSION

FOR SALE BY AUCTION IN 12 LOTS on Friday, 21st April, 1978 (unless previously sold).

Chelmsford Office, Farm Agency Department, Tindal House, Tindal Square, Tel. 0245 84864.

ESSEX

Chelmsford 2 1/2 miles, Liverpool Street 35 minutes.

SPACIOUS COUNTRY HOUSE BELIEVED TO DATE FROM THE 17th CENTURY surrounded by lovely gardens and farmland yet close to Chelmsford.

Entrance hall, 4 Reception Rooms, 4 Principal Bedrooms, 4 Bathrooms, 4 Toilets, 4 Dressing Rooms, 4 Reception Rooms, Kitchen/Breakfast Room, Utility Room, 5/6 Bedrooms, 2 Bathrooms, Oil Central Heating, Double Garage, Paddock, 234,000.

Chelmsford Office, Tindal House, Tindal Square, Tel. 0245 84864.

## NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

10 miles North of Notts, 2 1/2 miles Bingham.

A MOST INTERESTING RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY comprising a FINE REGENCY HOUSE, incorporating a 17th Century fortified gatehouse, standing in an important rural position.

WITH VACANT POSSESSION

FOR SALE BY AUCTION IN 12 LOTS on Friday, 21st April, 1978 (unless previously sold).

Chelmsford Office, Farm Agency Department, Tindal House, Tindal Square, Tel. 0245 84864.

LEICESTERSHIRE

Melton Mowbray and Oakham 7 miles

ATTRACTIVE PERIOD VILLAGE HOUSE recently extended and restored, to delightful Conservation Village overlooking The Glems.

2 Reception Rooms, Kitchen/Breakfast Room, Utility Room, 5/6 Bedrooms, 2 Bathrooms, Oil Central Heating, Double Garage, Paddock, 234,000.

Chelmsford Office, Tindal House, Tindal Square, Tel. 0245 84864.

# Jackson-Stops & Staff

11 CURZON STREET LONDON W1 01-499 620

## SOMERSET

Yeovil & Taunton 15 miles

Modernised Country Cottage in an elevated position with glorious views over Sedgemoor, 2 Reception Rooms, Large Kitchen, Breakfast Room, 4 Bedrooms, Bathroom, Oil Central Heating, Garage & Outbuildings, £29,500.

Apply: YEVOIL OFFICE (0805) 4066. Ref. 4

## LEICESTERSHIRE

Mt. Access 6 miles; Rugby 4 miles.

A Fine Period House of considerable character. Hall, Cloakroom, Oakroom, Sitting Room, Study, Dining Room, Billiard Room, Den, Offices, Master Bedroom with Dressing Room, 2 Bathrooms, 2 further Bedrooms, 2 Bathrooms, Oil C.H. Stable Block, Outbuildings. Well timbered grounds of nearly 4 acres.

Apply: NORTHAMPTON OFFICE (0804) 32891.

## SUFFOLK

Between Newmarket & Bury St. Edmunds.

A Modernised Period Farmhouse with extensive outbuildings and about 6 Acres in rural situation. Sitting Room, Lounge, Dining Room, Study, Kitchen, Breakfast Room, 3 Bedrooms, 2 Bathrooms, Oil Central Heating, Outbuildings including 8 loose boxes, Workshop/Garage, large Paddock and Garden.

Price: £45,000. Apply: NEWMARKET OFFICE (0638) 2231.

## HAMPSHIRE

New Forest

A Fine Country House in a favoured location, 3 Reception Rooms, 3 Principal and 3 Secondary Bedrooms, 2 Bathrooms, 2 Bathrooms, 2 Toilets, 4 Loose Boxes & Barns, Paddock, 234,000.

Apply: LONDON OFFICE 01-499 6201.

London Chester Chichester Chipping Campden Cirencester  
Midhurst Newmarket Northampton Yeovil York

# JOHN D. WOOD

## SURREY-SUSSEX BORDERS

Guildford and the A29 miles, Horsham 9 miles, London only 35 miles.

### THE WINTERFOLD ESTATE

CRANLEIGH

IMPRESSIVE XIXth CENTURY RESIDENCE

Detailed Planning Consent for Division.

WINTERFOLD LODGE with 1 Acre.

GARDENER'S COTTAGE with 3 Acres.

AND FOR CONVERSION OR RENOVATION

Coach House, with detailed planning consent for 6 bedroom residence, 6000 sq. ft., South Lodge.

Period Farmhouse and Keepers Cottage.

Smallholding with 2 Cottages and Farm buildings in need of repair and modernisation.

ACCOMMODATION LAND, PADDOCK and WOODLAND in 8 Lots from 10 to 65 Acres.

312 Acres

FOR SALE BY AUCTION IN 18 LOTS WITH VACANT POSSESSION

Apply Joint Agents:

Weller Esq., 4 Quarry St., Guildford (Tel. 0483 75202)

and at 1 Bank Buildings, Cranleigh (Tel. 04366 3525)

John D. Wood, Berkeley Square Office (Ref. JWB/ATP) 01-629 9050

and at Horsham Office 0403 6074/6235/63843.

## LOWTHER ESTATE

### MANAGEMENT SERVICES

SURVEYORS, VALUERS, LAND AND ESTATE OFFICE

By Direction of The Trustees of the Lowther Estates

CUMBRIA, near PENRITH (formerly North Westmorland)

A charming small RESIDENTIAL, AGRICULTURAL AND SPORTING Property

THE NEWBY HALL ESTATE

comprising 272 1/2 acres, including:

AN EXCEPTIONALLY FINE NORTH COUNTRY JACOBAN MANOR HOUSE

A USEFUL MIXED DAIRY, ARABLE AND LIVESTOCK FARMING UNIT

1000 Acres of FARM LAND, including 1000 Acres of PASTURE

A FINE MIXED DAIRY, ARABLE AND LIVESTOCK FARMING UNIT

1000 Acres of FARM LAND, including 1000 Acres of PASTURE

A FINE MIXED DAIRY, ARABLE AND LIVESTOCK FARMING UNIT

1000 Acres of FARM LAND, including 1000 Acres of PASTURE

A FINE MIXED DAIRY, ARABLE AND LIVESTOCK FARMING UNIT

1000 Acres of FARM LAND, including 1000 Acres of PASTURE

A FINE MIXED DAIRY, ARABLE AND LIVESTOCK FARMING UNIT

1000 Acres of FARM LAND, including 1000 Acres of PASTURE

A FINE MIXED DAIRY, ARABLE AND LIVESTOCK FARMING UNIT

1000 Acres of FARM LAND, including 1000 Acres of PASTURE

A FINE MIXED DAIRY, ARABLE AND LIVESTOCK FARMING UNIT

1000 Acres of FARM LAND, including 1000 Acres of PASTURE

A FINE MIXED DAIRY, ARABLE AND LIVESTOCK FARMING UNIT

1000 Acres of FARM LAND, including 1000 Acres of PASTURE

A FINE MIXED DAIRY, ARABLE AND LIVESTOCK FARMING UNIT

1000 Acres of FARM LAND, including 1000 Acres of PASTURE

A FINE MIXED DAIRY, ARABLE AND LIVESTOCK FARMING UNIT

1000 Acres of FARM LAND, including 1000 Acres of PASTURE

A FINE MIXED DAIRY, ARABLE AND LIVESTOCK FARMING UNIT

1000 Acres of FARM LAND, including 1000 Acres of PASTURE

A FINE MIXED DAIRY, ARABLE AND LIVESTOCK FARMING UNIT

1000 Acres of FARM LAND, including 1000 Acres of PASTURE

A FINE MIXED DAIRY, ARABLE AND LIVESTOCK FARMING UNIT

1000 Acres of FARM LAND, including 1000 Acres of PASTURE

A FINE MIXED DAIRY, ARABLE AND LIVESTOCK FARMING UNIT

1000 Acres of FARM LAND, including 1000 Acres of PASTURE

A FINE MIXED DAIRY, ARABLE AND LIVESTOCK FARMING UNIT

1000 Acres of FARM LAND, including 1000 Acres of PASTURE

A FINE MIXED DAIRY, ARABLE AND LIVESTOCK FARMING UNIT

1000 Acres of FARM LAND, including 1000 Acres of PASTURE

A FINE MIXED DAIRY, ARABLE AND LIVESTOCK FARMING UNIT

1000 Acres of FARM LAND, including 1000 Acres of PASTURE

A FINE MIXED DAIRY, ARABLE AND LIVESTOCK FARMING UNIT

1000 Acres of FARM LAND, including 1000 Acres of PASTURE

A FINE MIXED DAIRY, ARABLE AND LIVESTOCK FARMING UNIT

1000 Acres of FARM LAND, including 1000 Acres of PASTURE

A FINE MIXED DAIRY, ARABLE AND LIVESTOCK FARMING UNIT

1000 Acres of FARM LAND, including 1000 Acres of PASTURE

A FINE MIXED DAIRY, ARABLE AND LIVESTOCK FARMING UNIT

1000 Acres of FARM LAND, including 1000 Acres of PASTURE

A FINE MIXED DAIRY, ARABLE AND LIVESTOCK FARMING UNIT

1000 Acres of FARM LAND, including 1000 Acres of PASTURE

A FINE MIXED DAIRY, ARABLE AND LIVESTOCK FARMING UNIT

1000 Acres of FARM LAND, including 1000 Acres of PASTURE

A FINE MIXED DAIRY, ARABLE AND LIVESTOCK FARMING UNIT

1000 Acres of FARM LAND, including 1000 Acres of PASTURE

A FINE MIXED DAIRY, ARABLE AND LIVESTOCK FARMING UNIT

1000 Acres of FARM LAND, including 1000 Acres of PASTURE

A FINE MIXED DAIRY, ARABLE AND LIVESTOCK FARMING UNIT

1000 Acres of FARM LAND, including 1000 Acres of PASTURE

A FINE MIXED DAIRY, ARABLE AND LIVESTOCK FARMING UNIT

1000 Acres of FARM LAND, including 1000 Acres of PASTURE











**Learn a language fast**  
**face-to-face**  
**with a native speaker**  
**BERLITZ**

With the world's most successful language teaching you can choose group tuition, private lessons or a TOTAL IMMERSION programme tailored to your capabilities and personal goals.

Also translation and interpreting services.

21 Oxford St., 5th Floor, London W.1. Tel: 01-486 1931  
Also at: 100 Strand, London W.C.2. Tel: 01-486 1931

## STUDY TOURISM IN DEVON

Exciting opportunities exist for young persons in the field of Tourism. To obtain the best posts, however, a sound training is needed. Obtain this by pursuing our two-year full-time course in Tourism Studies, commencing in September, 1978. Or as an alternative? Pursue our two-year full-time course in LANGUAGE AND INTERNATIONAL STUDIES.

(Secretarial Linguist and Marketing options.) Further details from: Admissions Secretary, East Devon College of Further Education, TIVERTON, Devon EX16 6SH. Tel. Tiverton 4247.

## LUCIE CLAYTON

Secretarial College, Finton and 24 exam centres. Includes: London Blue Card and Gold Award. Recognized by all major employers. Courses in: Secretarial, Typing, Shorthand, English, Maths, and more. Tel: 01-251 0124.

## BE SUCCESSFUL

In your exams, unique complete study courses without tuition. Includes: Accounting, Finance, Costing, Management, Marketing, Sales, and more. Tel: 01-486 1931.

## London College of Secretaries

Comprehensive secretarial training. Resident and day student courses commence 11th April, 5th and 19th Sept. 1978. 8 Park Crescent, Portland Place, London W1A 0JH. Tel: 01-580 5769.

## St. Godric's

Secretarial and Language College. Resident and Day Students. 2 Arkwright Road, London NW3 6AD. Tel: 01-435 9831.

## INDEPENDENT EDUCATION

on Schools & Tutors without charge from the TRUMAN & KNIGHTLEY EDUCATIONAL TRUST. 78(1) Notting Hill Gate, London, W11 3JL. Tel: 01-727 1642.

## OXFORD AND COUNTY SECRETARIAL COLLEGE

34 St. Giles, Oxford. Tel: 01865 241111. Includes Language Courses, 36 weeks. Prospectus.

## EDUCATIONAL

**LANHAM SECRETARIAL College**  
Diploma Course. Language and typing. Starting September. Prospectus: 18 Woodlands, London W.11. Tel: 01-486 1931.

## COURSES

**SCHOOLS AND TUTORS**  
Independent Schools. Coaching. Secretarial. Domestic Science. 31 Port Colombe, London. Tel: 01-734 0161.

## THE CABBOTT-THIRING EDUCATIONAL TRUST

6, 7 & 8 Southview, W.12. Tel: 01-734 0161.

## BE SUCCESSFUL

In your exams, unique complete study courses without tuition. Includes: Accounting, Finance, Costing, Management, Marketing, Sales, and more. Tel: 01-486 1931.

## Do you want to speak French?

A short intensive course designed for the business executive. 11th April, 5th and 19th Sept. 1978. 8 Park Crescent, Portland Place, London W1A 0JH. Tel: 01-580 5769.

## AN INTRODUCTION TO TEACHING ENGLISH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE

Evening Course April 2nd-8th. Held at Kent University. Prospectus: 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

## SCHOOLS AND TUTORS

Independent Schools. Coaching. Secretarial. Domestic Science. 31 Port Colombe, London. Tel: 01-734 0161.

## THE CABBOTT-THIRING EDUCATIONAL TRUST

6, 7 & 8 Southview, W.12. Tel: 01-734 0161.

## BE SUCCESSFUL

In your exams, unique complete study courses without tuition. Includes: Accounting, Finance, Costing, Management, Marketing, Sales, and more. Tel: 01-486 1931.

## Do you want to speak French?

A short intensive course designed for the business executive. 11th April, 5th and 19th Sept. 1978. 8 Park Crescent, Portland Place, London W1A 0JH. Tel: 01-580 5769.

## AN INTRODUCTION TO TEACHING ENGLISH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE

Evening Course April 2nd-8th. Held at Kent University. Prospectus: 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

## SCHOOLS AND TUTORS

Independent Schools. Coaching. Secretarial. Domestic Science. 31 Port Colombe, London. Tel: 01-734 0161.

## THE CABBOTT-THIRING EDUCATIONAL TRUST

6, 7 & 8 Southview, W.12. Tel: 01-734 0161.

## BE SUCCESSFUL

In your exams, unique complete study courses without tuition. Includes: Accounting, Finance, Costing, Management, Marketing, Sales, and more. Tel: 01-486 1931.

## Do you want to speak French?

A short intensive course designed for the business executive. 11th April, 5th and 19th Sept. 1978. 8 Park Crescent, Portland Place, London W1A 0JH. Tel: 01-580 5769.

## SCHOLARSHIPS AND FELLOWSHIPS

**King's College, Taunton**  
WESTERN DIVISION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF EXETER. Tel: 01-486 1931.

## COURSES

**SCHOOLS AND TUTORS**  
Independent Schools. Coaching. Secretarial. Domestic Science. 31 Port Colombe, London. Tel: 01-734 0161.

## THE CABBOTT-THIRING EDUCATIONAL TRUST

6, 7 & 8 Southview, W.12. Tel: 01-734 0161.

## BE SUCCESSFUL

In your exams, unique complete study courses without tuition. Includes: Accounting, Finance, Costing, Management, Marketing, Sales, and more. Tel: 01-486 1931.

## Do you want to speak French?

A short intensive course designed for the business executive. 11th April, 5th and 19th Sept. 1978. 8 Park Crescent, Portland Place, London W1A 0JH. Tel: 01-580 5769.

## AN INTRODUCTION TO TEACHING ENGLISH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE

Evening Course April 2nd-8th. Held at Kent University. Prospectus: 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

## SCHOOLS AND TUTORS

Independent Schools. Coaching. Secretarial. Domestic Science. 31 Port Colombe, London. Tel: 01-734 0161.

## THE CABBOTT-THIRING EDUCATIONAL TRUST

6, 7 & 8 Southview, W.12. Tel: 01-734 0161.

## BE SUCCESSFUL

In your exams, unique complete study courses without tuition. Includes: Accounting, Finance, Costing, Management, Marketing, Sales, and more. Tel: 01-486 1931.

## Do you want to speak French?

A short intensive course designed for the business executive. 11th April, 5th and 19th Sept. 1978. 8 Park Crescent, Portland Place, London W1A 0JH. Tel: 01-580 5769.

## AN INTRODUCTION TO TEACHING ENGLISH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE

Evening Course April 2nd-8th. Held at Kent University. Prospectus: 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

## SCHOOLS AND TUTORS

Independent Schools. Coaching. Secretarial. Domestic Science. 31 Port Colombe, London. Tel: 01-734 0161.

## THE CABBOTT-THIRING EDUCATIONAL TRUST

6, 7 & 8 Southview, W.12. Tel: 01-734 0161.

## BE SUCCESSFUL

In your exams, unique complete study courses without tuition. Includes: Accounting, Finance, Costing, Management, Marketing, Sales, and more. Tel: 01-486 1931.

## Do you want to speak French?

A short intensive course designed for the business executive. 11th April, 5th and 19th Sept. 1978. 8 Park Crescent, Portland Place, London W1A 0JH. Tel: 01-580 5769.

## DOMESTIC AND CATERING SITUATIONS

**EXPERIENCED GROOM**  
For 3-4 horses, must be a good groom. Tel: 01-486 1931.

## KENSINGTON NANNY

Wanted for 14 month old child. Tel: 01-486 1931.

## TEHRAN, IRAN

Wanted for 14 month old child. Tel: 01-486 1931.

## MOTOR CARS

**JAGUAR 4.2**  
Series 2. Tel: 01-486 1931.

## ALFA ROMEO MONTREAL

Unusual R.H. drive model. Tel: 01-486 1931.

## RANGE ROVER

1973 Range Rover. Tel: 01-486 1931.

## UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY

To acquire Registration No. 514. Tel: 01-486 1931.

## ALFA ROMEO

Spider V6, 1777 cc. Tel: 01-486 1931.

## COMPANY CHAIRMAN

Wanted for 14 month old child. Tel: 01-486 1931.

## FLAT SHARING

Wanted for 14 month old child. Tel: 01-486 1931.

## WANTED

Wanted for 14 month old child. Tel: 01-486 1931.

## WANTED

Wanted for 14 month old child. Tel: 01-486 1931.

## WANTED

Wanted for 14 month old child. Tel: 01-486 1931.

## WANTED

Wanted for 14 month old child. Tel: 01-486 1931.

## WANTED

Wanted for 14 month old child. Tel: 01-486 1931.

## MOTOR CARS

**MERCEDES 230**  
Automatic. Tel: 01-486 1931.

## HEXAGON

30 new Atlas in stock. Tel: 01-486 1931.

## ASTON MARTIN

Immaculate. Tel: 01-486 1931.

## MOTOR CARS

**JAGUAR 4.2**  
Series 2. Tel: 01-486 1931.

## ALFA ROMEO MONTREAL

Unusual R.H. drive model. Tel: 01-486 1931.

## RANGE ROVER

1973 Range Rover. Tel: 01-486 1931.

## UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY

To acquire Registration No. 514. Tel: 01-486 1931.

## ALFA ROMEO

Spider V6, 1777 cc. Tel: 01-486 1931.

## COMPANY CHAIRMAN

Wanted for 14 month old child. Tel: 01-486 1931.

## FLAT SHARING

Wanted for 14 month old child. Tel: 01-486 1931.

## WANTED

Wanted for 14 month old child. Tel: 01-486 1931.

## WANTED

Wanted for 14 month old child. Tel: 01-486 1931.

## WANTED

Wanted for 14 month old child. Tel: 01-486 1931.

## WANTED

Wanted for 14 month old child. Tel: 01-486 1931.

## WANTED

Wanted for 14 month old child. Tel: 01-486 1931.

## FLAT SHARING

Wanted for 14 month old child. Tel: 01-486 1931.

## RENTALS

**LUXURY FLATS**  
West London. Tel: 01-486 1931.

## JAPAN AGENCY & CONSULTANCY

Reserve in 4/6 bedroom fully furnished. Tel: 01-486 1931.

## INTERNATIONAL COMPANY

Wanted for 14 month old child. Tel: 01-486 1931.

## RENTALS

Wanted for 14 month old child. Tel: 01-486 1931.

## RENTALS

Wanted for 14 month old child. Tel: 01-486 1931.

## RENTALS

Wanted for 14 month old child. Tel: 01-486 1931.

## RENTALS

Wanted for 14 month old child. Tel: 01-486 1931.

## RENTALS

Wanted for 14 month old child. Tel: 01-486 1931.

## RENTALS

Wanted for 14 month old child. Tel: 01-486 1931.

## RENTALS

Wanted for 14 month old child. Tel: 01-486 1931.

## RENTALS

Wanted for 14 month old child. Tel: 01-486 1931.

## RENTALS

Wanted for 14 month old child. Tel: 01-486 1931.

## RENTALS

Wanted for 14 month old child. Tel: 01-486 1931.

## RENTALS

Wanted for 14 month old child. Tel: 01-486 1931.

## RENTALS

**LUXURY FLATS**  
West London. Tel: 01-486 1931.

## JAPAN AGENCY & CONSULTANCY

Reserve in 4/6 bedroom fully furnished. Tel: 01-486 1931.

## INTERNATIONAL COMPANY

Wanted for 14 month old child. Tel: 01-486 1931.

## RENTALS

Wanted for 14 month old child. Tel: 01-486 1931.

## RENTALS

Wanted for 14 month old child. Tel: 01-486 1931.

## RENTALS

Wanted for 14 month old child. Tel: 01-486 1931.

## RENTALS

Wanted for 14 month old child. Tel: 01-486 1931.

## RENTALS

Wanted for 14 month old child. Tel: 01-486 1931.

## RENTALS

Wanted for 14 month old child. Tel: 01-486 1931.

## RENTALS

Wanted for 14 month old child. Tel: 01-486 1931.

## RENTALS

Wanted for 14 month old child. Tel: 01-486 1



